

INTERNATIONAL

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## Center-Right Parties Expected To Win Majority in EEC Vote

By Joseph Fitchett  
PARIS, June 6 (UPI) — As some parties were to start voting today in the European Parliament, polls forecasting that center-right parties will win a majority in the 410-seat body, but the Socialists will be the biggest single bloc.  
In several countries, newspapers forecast that Christian Democrats, liberals and conservatives will probably win at least 220 seats. The Socialists, expected to win about 115 seats, are expected to win a more cohesive international coalition of parties, commentators say.  
Communist parties were expected to win about 40 seats, but Italian Communists favor European integration to a much greater degree than the French party.  
In the political composition of the EEC Parliament, the first elected by universal suffrage

## France Seeking Deflation of Spot-Market Oil Prices

PARIS, June 6 (UPI) — French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing today said that European governments must try to deflate rising oil prices in the Rotterdam spot market as a key step toward starting an energy dialogue between industrial nations and the oil-exporting countries.  
The French position was seen as a renewed attempt to foster solidarity among oil-consuming nations to stabilize oil imports obtained in the term fixed-price contracts.  
Members of the European Community are considering a series of measures, initiated by France, aimed at controlling the Rotterdam spot oil market. French Minister Andre Girard said the measures will be submitted to European Economic Community's June 21-22 summit in Luxembourg.  
The French government sees the role of the Rotterdam market as "first step toward closing ranks" with the United States and other industrial nations in an improvement in relations with the oil-producing countries.  
A presidential spokesman said France will continue to pursue its consultations with the oil producers.  
Giscard d'Estaing spoke in a speech at the French Cabinet meeting that heard reports from Foreign Minister Jean-Francois Poincaré and Mr. Girard that their meetings earlier this week with U.S. officials in Washington.

## Schmidt Arrives to Discuss Vienna Summit With Carter

WASHINGTON, June 6 (UPI) — West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt visited President Carter today to talk about the Vienna summit and possibly the Vietnam peace talks. Schmidt said the United States is trying to shift the burden of the Vietnam peace talks to the Soviet Union.  
Schmidt said the United States has a \$5 billion oil refinery increase imports of home heat oil and diesel fuel — a move fired West European charges the United States was competing unfairly for scarce supplies.  
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## Schmidt Offers Resignation of Cabinet

PARIS, June 6 (UPI) — President Carlos Mota Pinto presented his nonpartisan Cabinet's resignation today, a move that cleared the way for early general elections.  
Mota Pinto said that his six-year-old government — the 10th since the 1974 revolution — had lost its legitimacy — had of its resignation to Gen. Eanes. He did not say whether the president had accepted.  
Political sources said that Gen. Eanes would take the issue to his Revolutionary Council by making a decision.  
Rui Nogueira, the vice premier and finance minister, announced that he planned to resign.  
The Socialists and the Communist presented motions in Parliament Monday to censure the government, center-right cabinet. The motions are expected to be approved next week.

## Soviet Satellite Up

MOSCOW, June 6 (UPI) — The Soviet Union has launched another Molnia-3 communications satellite, it was announced today.

among Europe's 180 million voters, will be slightly more conservative than the outgoing Parliament's party balance, if these forecasts are correct.  
The results will not be known until Monday because the nine-nation election is spread over several days. In Britain, Denmark and Ireland, countries that traditionally hold national elections on weekdays, the European vote will take place tomorrow. In Greenland, an autonomous Danish province, the vote will be held Friday. The ballots will not be counted until the EEC's other six members have finished voting Sunday. The results in the Netherlands will not be known until Monday because Dutch ballot counters do not work on Sunday.  
A key result of the election will be the level of participation. Most observers think that participation may barely pass the 50-percent mark. If the turnout is higher and approaches the levels of national elections, Common Market supporters will be heartened. But voters apparently have remained apathetic and confused about the European issues in the election.  
In the United Kingdom, where the Conservative Party appears set to win a large majority of the 81

seats, there was some last-minute activity as former Conservative Prime Minister Harold Macmillan emerged from retirement in two television appearances. Britain's 41 million voters, after the recent general election, have known little interest in the European vote.  
The Conservative Party's traditional support for the Common Market appeared to help their chances. The party hopes that at least four of its members of Parliament in Westminster will win seats in the European Parliament, and that this group will provide a strong party link between the two bodies. The other Conservative candidates are relative unknowns.

**Labor Candidate**  
The best-known Labor candidate, virtually assured of victory, is former Cabinet Minister Barbara Castle, an opponent of British membership in the Common Market.

In Northern Ireland, which has three seats in the British allotment, the Rev. Ian Paisley, the leader of the most militant Protestant faction, is expected to win a seat.

In the Irish Republic, despite vigorous campaigns by the three main parties, many of the 2.3 million voters are not expected to go to the polls. Ireland, the most enthusiastic supporter of the EEC, has 15 seats. Party leaders predict that eight Irish seats will go to the ruling Fianna Fail party, a conservative group that sits with the Gaullists in the European Parliament.

Denmark is slated to send a majority of opponents of the Common Market in its delegation, the largest proportion of any nation. Denmark, with 3.7 million voters, has 16 seats. About a quarter of the Danish representatives are expected to be committed to Denmark's withdrawal from the Common Market. The British Labor party, the French Gaullists and the French Communists, despite their reservations about the Common Market, shun this extreme position.

In effect, Denmark's voters see the election as a referendum of the 1972 referendum that led to Denmark's joining the Common Market in 1973 along with Britain and Ireland.

## 6 Executed as Foes of Iran Revolution; Charges Not Related to Shah's Regime

TEHRAN, June 6 (UPI) — A firing squad executed six men today as counterrevolutionaries after one of Iran's first Islamic political trials unrelated to the Shah's regime.  
The state radio said that the six men had been charged with murder and crimes against the people and the revolution. It added only that the court ordered payments of about \$530 a month to the families of five of the condemned men and of \$400 a month to the other man's family.  
One other man had been executed as a counterrevolutionary before today. Almost 300 persons have been put to death in Iran in four

## China, Vietnam Exchange POWs

BANGKOK, June 6 (UPI) — China and Vietnam have exchanged 542 prisoners taken during their border war in February and March, both sides reported today, but Hanoi accused China of torture while Peking said that it had presented souvenirs to departing prisoners.  
Chinese and Vietnamese reports monitored here said that the prisoner exchange was conducted yesterday at the Friendship Gate on the border between the two countries. The operation, the second of four scheduled exchanges, brought the number of repatriated prisoners to 843 — 118 Chinese and 725 Vietnamese.  
Vietnam reported that a 32-year-old construction worker was tortured and interrogated for 17 consecutive days by his Chinese captors. China said that it had given each prisoner a flashlight and a ball point pen as souvenirs.

## Sanjay Gandhi Charged With Murder, Rioting

NEW DELHI, June 6 (Reuters) — Sanjay Gandhi, 32, the son of former Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, today was charged with murder and rioting that occurred during a protest demonstration in this capital last month.  
Formal charges against Mr. Gandhi, who was arrested four times in May, were filed in a Delhi Magistrate's Court. If convicted he could be imprisoned for life.

## Black Market Price

A single female sturgeon can yield more than 25 pounds of caviar. At the Caspian, on the black market, sturgeon caviar sells for as little as \$9 a pound. There are profits to be made all along the line.  
Small wonder, then, that the disorder of



As Pope John Paul II's motorcade moves through Czeszochowa yesterday, state security men starts to get out of car to remove well-wishers from route, including a priest shown in foreground.

## Newsman Attacked by Security Men Guards Beat Pope's Well-Wishers

By Barry James  
CZESZCZOWA, Poland (UPI) — Government security men surrounding Pope John Paul II beat a priest, kicked and punched well-wishers in the crowd and pummeled news photographers today in the first violence of the pontiff's tour of his homeland.  
United Press International photographer Mal Langsdon was punched and kicked as he took a picture of the pope meeting handicapped persons outside Czeszochowa's Holy Family Cathedral. A photographer for Newsweek magazine, Olivier Rebot, a Frenchman, was beaten.  
A Roman Catholic priest who tossed a bouquet of flowers into the pope's open car was grabbed by security men, struck several times and hurled back into the crowd.  
"More than a million cheering persons greeted the pope tonight when he arrived by helicopter in Czacow, where he was archbishop for 14 years until his election to the papacy in October, Reuters reported. The pontiff will visit the former Nazi concentration camp of Auschwitz tomorrow and will also tour his birthplace of Wadowice, near Czacow."

**Official Guards**  
The plainclothesmen, who have guarded the pontiff since his arrival in Warsaw Saturday, are part of Poland's Bureau for the Protection of the Government, known to Poles by its acronym, BOR.  
The trouble appeared to have started when the security men decided people were crowding into the road. It was doubtful that the pope saw any of the violence.

Speaking in the cathedral, he made "nonconformism" one of his themes and referred directly, for the first time during his visit, to Marxists.  
It would be good, he said, "for us in Poland if both Christians and Marxists were not afraid to be nonconformists and know how to run risks in life. The future of Poland depends on how many people will be mature enough to be nonconformist."

At some points during the pope's 15-minute motorcade some young men tried to run alongside the moving vehicles. Security men poured out of their cars and stopped them with tactics that left them bleeding and bruised.  
When the pope arrived at the cathedral, security men surrounded him so closely that he was all but concealed from the crowds.  
Hundreds of militiamen had been moved into Czeszochowa 36 hours earlier, apparently as a precaution against trouble as coal miners and factory workers arrived from the Silesia districts.

## As Soon as Possible Egypt, Israel Approve Mutual Visiting

CAIRO, June 6 (AP) — Israel and Egypt agreed today to permit citizens' visits as soon as possible, Egyptian Prime Minister Mustafa Khalil announced.  
The decision, announced after Mr. Khalil met here with Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, takes the two countries well beyond the previously stated position that visits would be limited to official delegations.  
Mr. Khalil and Mr. Dayan discussed an open-borders policy announced in only vague terms last month. The speed-up in allowing

## Illegal Caviar Trade Soars in Post-Revolutionary Iran

By Doyle McManus  
BABOLNAR, Iran, June 6 — The smugglers' boats come in through the gray mists of dawn, silently. Low in the water, the long wooden craft are almost invisible. Each carries two men who stand and push against, spade-shaped paddles quickly — but as quietly — as they can.

At a signal, men and boys wade into the cold green waters of the Caspian Sea. The boats leave to, no more than 15 feet offshore. In less than three minutes, the precious, illegal cargo changes hands: fresh fish.  
Not everyday fish, of course. These are big — 120 pounds is not unusual. And they are expensive. A good-sized one can bring the fisherman more than \$250, the equivalent of a month's wages in Iran.

They are Caspian sturgeon and their attraction is not their meat (although it is delicious), but their tiny black eggs — better known as caviar.  
The Iranian revolution has produced a boom in the Caspian Sea fisherman's favorite sideline, caviar smuggling.  
"Ninety percent of the men here fish, and almost all of them are after sturgeon," said Saeed Abdollah Zadeh, a 31-year-old schoolteacher who cheerfully described himself as a "former caviar smuggler."

"You can find them and throw them in jail all you like, but this is the way we make our living," he said.  
The Iranian government has a monopoly of the caviar business and anyone outside the state-owned fishing company who tries to sell sturgeon is guilty of a crime. But in the confusion that followed the revolution, enforcement of the law has broken down.

In this small fishing town, two U.S. reporters had only to ask where they could buy caviar and they were directed to the Iskhani Pastry Shop, owned by Mr. Zadeh's father-in-law. There, in full view of anyone in the street, Mr. Zadeh and a friend produced an assortment of fresh caviar packed in small green cans of 300 grams (about two-thirds of a pound). They asked \$9 a can.

## U.S. Grounds DC-10s Again In Flaw Probe

By Gregory Gordon

WASHINGTON, June 6 (UPI) — The head of the Federal Aviation Administration, citing possible design problems, announced today that he would issue a regulation barring all flights of DC-10s in U.S. airspace.  
Administrator Langhorne Bond's action would cover foreign air carriers in the United States who up to now have been free to ignore FAA rules concerning DC-10 inspections.

The action followed the FAA's order earlier to indefinitely ground all 138 domestic DC-10 jets after two-inch cracks were found in the engine mounting assemblies of two of the planes. Foreign carriers were not required to comply with the FAA order, but generally did so voluntarily.

To deal with the foreign carriers, Mr. Bond said at a news conference, "I anticipate issuing a regulation prohibiting the flight of all DC-10s in American airspace."

The domestic grounding was the fourth and most serious grounding of DC-10s since the nation's worst air disaster on May 25. A total of 275 persons died in that crash after a wing engine ripped from an American Airlines DC-10 as it took off from Chicago's O'Hare Airport.

Most airlines in Europe and Asia grounded their DC-10 aircraft indefinitely today on advice from the U.S. agency. The Yugoslav national airline said that it would keep flying them.

Within hours of the FAA order grounding all domestic DC-10s, the wide-body jets were taken off flight schedules in West Germany, Britain, Italy, France, Iceland, Scandinavia, Finland, Spain, Japan, Belgium and Switzerland.

Yugoslav Airlines acting General Director Miroslav Vasiljevic said that JAT's two DC-10s are brand new and in excellent condition, so they will resume flying.

Mr. Bond said that at about 8 p.m. yesterday he learned about two cracks found in the engine mounts of two DC-10s in San Francisco. Initially, federal investigators thought that the cracks were the result of a maintenance practice using a forklift device to inspect the aft bulkhead of the plane's pylon.

However, he said, the cracks found on the two American Airlines jets occurred after inspections last week in which no defects were discovered and after the maintenance procedure had been changed.

"We found reason to believe it was something else [other than the maintenance procedure which caused the cracks]. It can't be pinned down anymore, so I put the planes on the ground," Mr. Bond said.

In ordering today's grounding, Mr. Bond actually revoked the flying certificates for the McDonnell Douglas jets, which at first were thought to have problems with a mounting bolt in the wing-engine assembly of the three-engine planes. But questions about maintenance procedures and the overall structural design of fail-safe (backup) systems in the engine mounts have since been brought into question.

McDonnell Douglas Corp. issued a statement at midday attacking the sweeping FAA move as "extreme and unwarranted." It said that at least some of the engine-mount problems probably resulted from improper maintenance procedures by airlines and reaffirmed its faith in the DC-10 design.

"The company is making every effort to assure a prompt return to service of the DC-10 and will take whatever steps are necessary to accomplish this," the statement said.

The DC-10 can carry more than 270 passengers, depending on its internal configuration, and is used by most major domestic airlines and many foreign airlines.

Last night's discovery occurred as the FAA was resisting the order of a federal judge to ground the 138 domestic DC-10s pending exhaustive checks to determine that they are free of the defects that may have caused the Chicago crash.

U.S. District Judge Aubrey Robinson yesterday ruled that "possible serious irreparable harm" might occur if the DC-10s were allowed to operate without sophisticated checks to determine that they were safe to fly.

FAA lawyers appeared at a hearing before Judge Robinson today and said that they would no longer challenge his order in the light of the grounding. Assistant U.S. Attorney District Royce Lamberth told the judge that the crack was found in one of the American Airlines planes last night through the use of a dye penetrant spread over the metal, which when used with ultra-violet light reveals cracks.

Two days after the Chicago crash, the FAA grounded all DC-10s for inspection of the wing mountings. But the planes quickly resumed flying as the inspections were completed. The round of inspections subsequently twice ordered groundings pending further inspection of the engine-mounting structure.

When approval is granted, they may pick up a visa on arriving in Israel. The same method will be adopted in reverse for Israelis wanting to come to Egypt, Mr. Khalil said. He also said that telephone and telex links were being established between the two countries' foreign ministries.

Mr. Dayan said that he was "satisfied" with what had been achieved. Earlier, he described the normalization process as being "like a marriage whose date has been announced [for] some time in the future. If the two parties really want it, the marriage can take place earlier than planned."

Earlier today, Israeli Interior Minister Yosef Burg flew to Cairo from Israel to complete arrangements for the second round of negotiations on Palestinian autonomy, to be held in Alexandria next week. The negotiations began May 25, but recessed after opening statements that indicated a wide gap between Israel and Egypt.

Mr. Burg heads the Israeli team in the Israeli-Egyptian-U.S. talks to set up self-rule for the 1.1 million Palestinians in the Israeli-occupied West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip.



## 'Strong Feeling' for Pope

## Party Line Doesn't Deter Polish Miners

By John Vinocur

CZESTOCHOWA, Poland, June 6 (NYT) — When a man wearing a gold-buttoned uniform and black shako with white plumes approached Pope John Paul II yesterday at Jasna Gora monastery and raised a silver-plated lantern and pick in the air in greeting, it was not just another dash of color from the dizzying paint box of a papal visit.

The gesture had an edge of defiance toward the Polish government. It came from a man who wore the century-old ceremonial dress of miners in Poland, and it seemed to be meant to show the pope that the miners had come to see him, even if they felt that the government had kept John Paul from them.

The miner was one of hundreds of thousands of Poles who heard the pope say the first of two special Masses yesterday and today for workers from Silesia, the country's

industrial and mining heartland. In the continuing 90-degree heat, there were more kerchiefs than hard hats. But from the look of the strong arms and hands, the audience was one of working men — the kind that the Communist Party here says really have no need for God.

In a dozen conversations, workers said they felt that the government had deliberately kept the pope from speaking in some of the large cities such as Wroclaw, formerly Breslau, or Katowice, or

from taking part in a religious pilgrimage at Piekary, an annual tradition for John Paul II when he was archbishop of Cracow.

The pope is understood to have asked for permission to visit some of the larger Silesian cities, but the request was turned down. According to Glos, a monthly dissident publication edited by Roman Catholic intellectuals, the authorities sought "to make it impossible for John Paul II to see working-class believers."

"Millions of working people

gathering to see the pope would prove," said the underground mimeographed newspaper. "That the official thesis about the natural atheism of the working class and their progressive de-Christianization has been utterly false."

A group of three retired miners told reporters that workers near Katowice had been asked to sign a petition stating that they had no interest in having the pope in their area. They said that a meeting of working people in a field, who had gathered to discuss the pope's homecoming, was repeatedly buzzed by a militia helicopter.

"There was enormous strong feeling about the pope and people were terribly disappointed that he could not come," one of the group said. "He had been a worker, too, and there is very unusual feeling about this man."

Silesia's miners and industrial workers have traditionally received the highest pay and benefits in Poland, and the area was the stepping stone to power for Edward Giersek, the Communist Party leader and former party secretary-general for Katowice. But Catholicism has remained strong there and the workers have frequently been rebellious.

In the last five years, there have been work stoppages because of meat shortages, and scenes of miners seizing Polish hams from stores that accepted only Western currency, when the hams were not available for zlotys, the Polish currency. Glos, the underground publication, maintains that a number of Silesian workers have stopped working on Sundays since John Paul II became Pope.

## France Asks Deflated Oil

(Continued from Page 1)

away hopeful that payments will cease as planned Aug. 31 — if the Rotterdam spot market has been brought under control.

An earlier French suggestion to control spot-market prices encountered opposition from Britain and Germany, but French officials say that their idea has gained ground recently.

Mr. Giraud, who also has responsibility in energy matters, told a news conference that final details of the proposals would be worked out at a meeting of EC energy ministers in Luxembourg on June 18.

He said that as currently envisaged, the measures include:

- Sampling transactions on the market to see if prices at which deals are carried out are those actually quoted.
- The establishment of official quotations on the market in order to obtain price transparency.
- The establishment of a mechanism to control the market by instituting ceiling prices.

At the Cabinet meeting, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said that the industrial nations should decide on new energy measures at the Tokyo summit at the end of June. Possible steps include a \$10 billion fund to research synthetic fuels to replace oil, renewed commitments to energy conservation and a pact among consuming nations to refuse to buy oil at prices above OPEC's.

While the U.S. response has been lukewarm, the Carter administration reportedly is studying all these possibilities.

Trying to minimize reports here that the administration paid little attention to the French ministers (who were also representing the European Economic Community), Mr. Francois-Poncet said that he met with Mr. Carter for 45 minutes, half an hour longer than previously reported.

## Senate Proposes State Initiative In Energy Plans

(From Agency Dispatches)

WASHINGTON, June 6 — The Senate voted yesterday to let the states draft their own energy conservation plans but set a stiff price for failing to submit a proposal acceptable to the president — a mandatory federal plan.

The Senate bill authorizes President Carter to set energy conservation goals for the states and to rule on what they offer to meet the targets. The states would be required to take what Mr. Carter orders if a plan is rejected.

The bill passed the Senate 77-13 and was sent to the House of Representatives.

The bill bans the weekend closing of gasoline stations as part of a federal energy conservation plan. The senators also rejected an amendment that would have forced motorists to leave their cars at home one day a week.

However, the Senate unanimously agreed to an amendment giving the president authority to ban the installation of home gasoline storage tanks and other forms of fuel hoarding and to forbid the use of tanks already installed.



His grandson at his side, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini speaks at a gathering in Qom, Iran, commemorating a 1963 anti-shah uprising in which an estimated 15,000 protesters were killed.

## 6 Iranians Are Executed As Revolution Opponents

(Continued from Page 1)

U.S. intervention in Africa and in particular, Iran, which is still continuing, it was determined that Cutler cannot help to improve relations between Iran and the United States," Mr. Yazdi was quoted as saying at a political meeting in Isfahan.

"If the United States wants to have better relations with Iran it must send an ambassador with a better record," Mr. Yazdi said. The United States has said that it does not intend to withdraw Mr. Cutler's appointment.

Meanwhile, Iran protested an attack by four Iraqi Air Force planes on five Iranian villages near Sardasht, 325 miles west of Tehran. The Iranian news agency said yesterday that the attack killed six persons but there were unofficial reports from the area that the figure was higher.

The attack followed Iranian accusations that Iraq was the source of arms smuggled into Khuzestan, an oil-rich southern province where about 100 persons were killed last week in clashes between Iranian Arabs and government forces.

Adm. Ahmad Madani, the gov-

ernor general of Khuzestan, charged that an unnamed brother of Saddam Hussein, the Iraqi leader, and several officers of SAVAK, the shah's secret police, were smuggling arms into Iran from Kuwait and Iraq.

## Leaders of Coup in Ghana Lift Curfew, Open Airport

(UPI)

ACCRA, Ghana, June 6 (UPI) — Ghana's new military rulers lifted a curfew today and reopened Accra airport to traffic in an apparent confirmation of their claim that they were firmly in control after Monday's coup.

Accra radio announced the decisions by the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council, headed by Air Force Flight Lt. Jerry Rawlings, the 32-year-old leader of the uprising by junior officers against their leaders. It also announced that persons found guilty of looting or other acts of lawlessness would face firing squads.

(In Lagos, Nigeria, a television reporter who left Ghana just before the border was closed on Monday said that hundreds of persons died in clashes between the rival military forces. No details of the coup were reported by correspondents in Accra, apparently because of censorship.

The reporter said that Lt. Rawlings was an admirer of the leftist Ethiopian regime and that he was expected to install a similar regime in Ghana. But he added that forces loyal to ousted leader Gen. Frederick Akuffo were reorganizing near Akosombo, 60 miles northeast of Accra.

Elections had been scheduled for June 18 to return Ghana to civilian rule for the first time since January, 1972. Lt. Rawlings pledged that the elections would be held on schedule, but political sources said that they probably would be postponed.

Lt. Rawlings, who failed in a coup attempt on May 15, said last night in his first broadcast to the nation that the army had acted because the nation "needs a moral revolution to solve her problems."

He said that Ghana "needs a strong man and not a benevolent dictator."

Lt. Rawlings said that those found guilty of offenses against the nation "will pay the appropriate penalty." Political sources said that this probably meant that Gen. Akuffo and other former leaders would be executed.

Soon after he claimed victory on Monday, Lt. Rawlings announced that Gen. Akuffo and other senior officers of the former ruling Supreme Military Council were being "sacked." Among the officers was Maj. Gen. Neville Oduyey-Wellington, who led the forces that tried to suppress the coup on Monday.

There were unconfirmed reports outside Ghana that Gen. Oduyey-Wellington had been killed in the uprising.

Lt. Rawlings was arrested after the revolt on May 15 failed, and political sources said that he apparently was freed by sympathizers to lead the most recent coup.

Thailand Reports Border Fighting By Cambodians

(UPI)

ARANYAPRATHET, Thailand, June 6 (UPI) — Fighting broke out early today as Vietnamese troops continued mopping-up operations against Khmer Rouge guerrillas along the Thai-Cambodian border, Thai authorities reported. Artillery and small arms fire from three to five miles south of the Cambodian town of Poipet was clearly audible here.

Vietnamese troops and their Phnom Penh allies have controlled Poipet and the strategic Highway 5 for the past month, despite occasional guerrilla attacks by pro-Peking Khmer Rouge troops loyal to ousted Premier Pol Pot.

More than 80,000 Khmer Rouge soldiers and civilians have fled across the border into Thailand, worrying Thai officials that their concentration may tempt the better-armed Vietnamese to cross the border.

Meanwhile, Thai troops and tanks today held maneuvers in border districts near here, apparently to improve their defenses.

Quadhafi Trip Announced

(UPI)

KUWAIT, June 6 (UPI) — Libyan leader Col. Moamer Qadhafi will visit Kuwait, Syria, Iraq and possibly Iran for talks with leaders, the newspaper Al Qabas said today.

## Arab League Headquarters

## Tunisia Prepares to Host Panel It Once Boycotted

By James M. Markham

TUNIS (NYT) — Tunisia, which a decade ago boycotted the Arab League, is reluctantly becoming the organization's host largely because the Arab states that ostracized Egypt from their councils could not agree on any other location for a headquarters.

The idea of moving the league from Cairo to Tunis was first broached about a year later to a summit conference in Baghdad and was confirmed two months ago. Its irony has not been lost on Tunisians who recall President Habib Bourguiba's confrontations with his fellow Arabs in the 1960s after he proposed a compromise for peace between Israel and the Palestinians.

The Tunisian leader's insistence that Israel was a reality that could not be effaced touched off anti-Bourguiba riots in Cairo in 1965 and led a year later to a break in diplomatic relations between Tunisia and Egypt. In 1968, after the league refused to hear the Tunisian position, Mr. Bourguiba announced that his nation was boycotting its sessions.

"Tunisia has been over the years the enfant terrible of the league," Foreign Minister Mohammed Fitouri of Tunisia acknowledged. "We have left the league and we have been excluded. But we have not now welcomed the league to show that we had the truth and the others were in error."

In fact, after Arab leaders decided at Baghdad to expel Egypt from the league for negotiating a peace treaty with Israel, it took a good

deal of persuading and importuning from what another high Tunisian official called "our friends in the Gulf" to accept the proposal to move the organization here.

Tunisia long has preferred to avoid inter-Arab quarrels, but the Saudis and other conservative Gulf states argued that if the league did not come here it would end up in Baghdad or Damascus, capitals of hard-line Arab nations. The Arab state that strongly opposed the choice of Tunis was Libya: the Tunisians have accused Col. Moamer Qadhafi's regime periodically of meddling in their internal affairs.

But Tunisians are moving with a certain pride and efficiency to install the league in the capital. A nondescript six-story building on the highway to the Tunis-Carthage airport, not far from a Jewish cemetery, has been allocated as a temporary headquarters and about 60 non-Egyptian league employees already have moved here from Cairo. Among them is the wife of Farouk Kaddoumi, the foreign affairs spokesman of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

This leaves more than 500 Egyptian league officials, who have been told by their government to remain in Cairo, to be replaced. But a standing committee of six Arab states — Tunisia, Syria, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Iraq and Algeria — apparently has decided that a staff of about 150 is sufficient.

Parkinson's Law

"You know Parkinson's law," asked Mr. Fitouri, speaking of a satirical dictum that work expands to fill the time allotted to it. "I want to avoid that. A certain gigantism had crept into the league."

The six-nation committee, which has been meeting at a hotel on Avenue Habib Bourguiba here, gave league employees until late in the month to report to Tunis or be dismissed, knowing that the Egyptians were not going to appear. At Baghdad, Arab leaders agreed to put \$5 million to cover the costs moving the headquarters.

The next stage in the league transfer will be the election of secretary-general to succeed Mahmoud Riad, the veteran Egyptian diplomat, who has resigned. Tunisia has put forward the leading candidate for the delicate job, Ch. Klibi, its urban, 54-year-old minister, a graduate of Sorbonne.

If neither Iraq nor Syria pre-candidates of its own, Mr. Klibi probably will be elected secret-general. He is a former foreign minister, gathered here for a special training, most likely at the end of month or early next month.

## PLO to Shun Villages in S. Lebanon

(UPI)

BEIRUT, June 6 (UPI) — The Palestine Liberation Organization said today that it will stay away from southern Lebanese villages and will shut its offices in the coastal town of Tyre to avoid repeating Israeli shelling of the region.

The PLO news agency said the decisions were made at a meeting yesterday between the guerrilla organization's leadership and Lebanese leftist allies. The meeting was conducted by PLO leader Yasser Arafat.

The moves came after a resumption of daily shelling by Israeli and Lebanese rightist militia. Palestinian sources said that the decisions had already been implemented.

Undeclared Truce

An undeclared truce has been in effect since last Thursday, only minor shelling incidents reported by leftist and Palestinian forces since then.

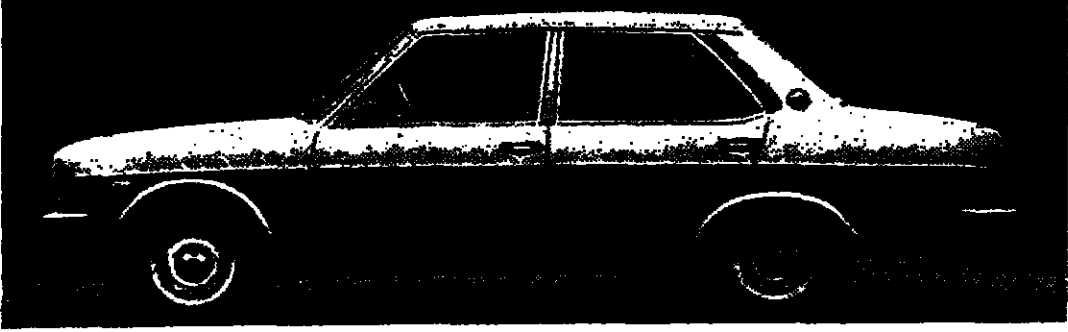
In the six days preceding the truce, at least 9 persons were killed and 27 injured. At the height of shelling, Israeli gunboats and long-range artillery joined rightist militia forces in pounding about a dozen southern villages and towns, including Tyre and the inland port town of Nabatieh.

A statement issued after a night's meeting said that an agreement was reached to:

- "Close all Palestinian guerrilla offices in Tyre."
- "Stay away from all southern Lebanese villages (so as) not to be the [Israeli] enemy an excuse pretext (so shell the region)."
- "Form a special committee to supervise the implementation of these decisions and check violations."

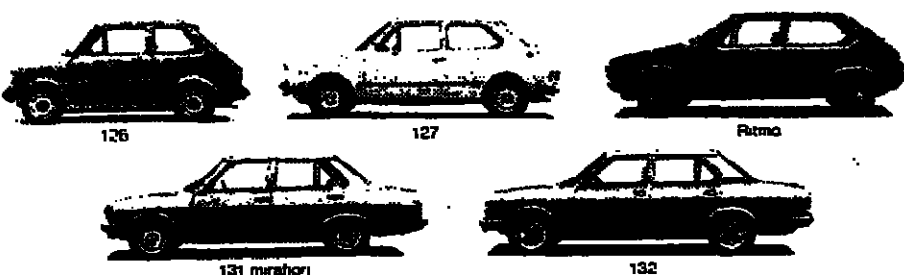
Commenting on the moves, Palestinian sources said that the guerrillas were now under orders to stay at least two miles away from villages. They said that despite the decisions have been made to the UN peacekeeping command in the south.

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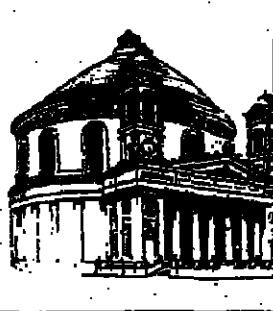
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Need for Unity Stressed

Party Chief Tells Kennedy To Avoid Anti-Carter Move

By Jack Nelson

WASHINGTON, June 6 — John White, the Democratic Party chairman, cautioned Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., yesterday that a movement to dump President Carter next year could divide the party and cost it the White House.

After their private meeting in the senator's office, Sen. Kennedy said that he knew of no liberal alternative to Mr. Carter for the Democratic presidential nomination next year. He added that he intended to support the president against Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. of California or any other challenger.

Sen. Kennedy said that he and Mr. White had been "maintaining open lines of communication, and he [White] indicated, of course, his strong support for the president, which I both understand and respect."

Mr. White said that he had cautioned Sen. Kennedy that a dump-Carter, draft-Kennedy movement could lead to an independent candidacy that might cost Mr. Carter enough votes in the general election for the Republican nominee to win.

Mr. White said that he referred to the 1976 independent candidacy of former Sen. Eugene McCarthy, D-Minn., which drained enough votes from Mr. Carter to give President Gerald Ford a winning margin in several states.

Going After Them

"I told him that some people were sincere in the movement [to dump Mr. Carter and draft Sen. Kennedy]," Mr. White said, "but that others were just using his name. And I told him that as long as he was not a candidate I was going after them. He said he understood that."

Mr. White said that he had told Sen. Kennedy that "the president is going to win support just as John Bailey [then Democratic Party chairman] supported your brother John [in 1960]." According to Mr. White, the senator laughed and

said: "I would expect you to support him [Mr. Carter]. That's your job."

Earlier yesterday, Mr. White said that the dump-Carter, draft-Kennedy movement was not overwhelming. But he said that he did not take the movement lightly or he would not have accused several Democratic congressmen who are supporting it of dividing the party and endangering the Democrats' chances of retaining the White House next year.

Sen. Kennedy, after meeting with Mr. White, said that although he supported Mr. Carter he disagreed with the party chairman's statement that the dissident congressmen's actions could divide the party and cost it the presidency.

Areas of Difference

"I think there are areas of difference within the Democratic Party on different issues," Sen. Kennedy said. "And there are some areas in policy where there's a strong consensus and strong agreement, although there is some difference. But I would expect that has been the case through history and I suppose that those differences are going to continue."

Sen. Kennedy said that he knew of no Democratic other than Gov. Brown who might challenge Mr. Carter. The California governor, he said, "has talked to enough people who have communicated to me that I think he probably will get it."

Sen. Kennedy said that he expected Mr. Carter to win the early primaries in both New Hampshire and in the senator's home state of Massachusetts, areas where the president's popularity is especially low. Although he usually does not campaign for candidates in primaries, Sen. Kennedy said that he expected to campaign for Mr. Carter in the general election, as he did in 1976.

Los Angeles Times



U.S. Gen. Omar Bradley, in wheelchair, attends D-Day ceremony at Pointe du Hoc, Normandy.

35th Anniversary of D-Day Is Observed

POINTE DU HOC, France, June 6 (UPI) — A frail and crippled Gen. Omar Bradley, who commanded the U.S. D-Day invasion forces, whispered his praises to the dead Allied soldiers at a ceremony today marking the 35th anniversary of the Normandy landing that liberated France.

On June 6, 1944, at 7 a.m., volunteers of the 2d and 5th Ranger Battalions, scaled the sheer, 100-foot cliffs at the Pointe du Hoc under relentless enemy fire to silence six 155-mm German guns aimed at the Allied forces on Omaha and Utah beaches.

"When those of us responsible for the landing worried about the guns aimed at our ships, Lt. Col. James Rudder told me, 'I can take care of that for you with my Rangers,'" the 86-year-old Gen. Bradley said from his wheelchair.

The Ranger operation was costly. Half of the men were killed or wounded. In a tragic twist of fate, the guns they climbed to silence had not yet been put in place by the Germans.

"It took more than guts to climb those cliffs," Gen. Bradley said. "Let us pay honor to those men and pray that there will always be people prepared to do the impossible. There's a wonderful operation."

Fifteen of the original Rangers attended the ceremony last night to dedicate a memorial to their feat of arms.

Donald Pechakek of Elsworth, Wis., still wiry and athletic at 57, recalled: "Sure, I was scared. Only 175 of us made it to the top and only 69 lived through that night. It was our first time in combat and we trained three months to do it. When the time came, we just did it."

Mr. Pechakek, now a rural mail carrier and father of eight, climbed the cliffs again five years ago with two other Rangers.

"We did it for the thrill," he said. "If the ropes were here, I'd do it again today."

The Rangers' commemoration coincided with the official ceremony to turn over the Pointe du Hoc memorial to Gen. John Donaldson, who is responsible for all U.S. military cemeteries in Europe.

The ceremony, attended by French and U.S. generals, veterans and diplomats, was preceded by religious rites at the U.S. cemetery at Omaha Beach where 9,386 U.S. soldiers who died in the invasion are buried.

Nuclear Plant Reopens

WISCASSETT, Maine, June 6 (AP) — The Maine Yankee nuclear plant here began generating electricity yesterday for the first time since mid-March, when it was shut down by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. It was one of five East Coast plants closed because of questions on whether piping systems were strong enough to withstand major earthquakes.

Paul Gann, co-author with How-

A Year Later, Property-Tax Reduction In California Fails to Cut Government

By Robert Lindsey

LOS ANGELES, June 6 (NYT) — Last June 6, when Californians voted to slash property taxes by almost 60 percent, proponents and opponents alike said that the vote would touch off an economic revolution in California government that would cause a wholesale trimming of the public work force. A year later, it is apparent that Proposition 13 has not had as great an impact as expected.

In the first year after Proposition 13, schools and local governments in California will take in only 4 percent less revenue than they did the year before, according to state figures compiled on the eve of the anniversary of the law's passage.

Schools, cities, counties and other taxing districts, by using their reserves, are spending at least as much money in the fiscal year that ends June 30 as they did before Proposition 13, according to the state studies.

State and local authorities say that the law has affected, in varying degrees, virtually every entity of government and public education and has altered substantially the political climate in California. They say that it arrested the growth of government, caused some jobs to be eliminated, most of them through attrition, and led to the dropping or trimming of some services, with libraries and park services absorbing disproportionately large cuts.

But the officials say that, on a statewide basis, the law has not led to any significant cutbacks in services for the public work force, nor to substantial reductions in the rate of wage increases for most public employees, nor to the reduction in welfare payments that, in opinion polls, many supporters of Proposition 13 had said they favored.

State Surplus  
A multibillion-dollar state surplus, reserves stored by many school districts and local governments and myriad new fees that were levied for formerly free government services made up almost all the lost property taxes, officials said.

Paul Gann, co-author with How-

and Jarvis of Proposition 13, said that instead of a tax cut there had been a shift from a reliance on property taxes to a reliance on income and sales taxes and to the use of surplus funds and the application of new fees "beyond most people's imagination."

Mr. Gann is the organizer of a group that has qualified a petition for an election next year in which voters will be asked to limit increases in government spending to an index based on inflation and population growth.

Other Effects

While the law has not produced a significant reduction in the size of government, officials and analysts say that it has had a number of other effects, including the following:

Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. and the state Legislature have been required to redistribute to Californians most of the state surplus, amounting to more than \$6 billion, rather than use this money for programs of their own choosing.

A lot of liberals have become more conservative, and this has helped shape Gov. Brown's presidential campaign based on securing

a balanced federal budget through a constitutional amendment.

The sharp cuts in the taxing power of school districts, cities and counties have transferred a substantial amount of power to the state Legislature, making it a more significant political battleground for interest groups, such as the public-school lobby, seeking tax dollars.

Hiring freezes, reduced opportunities for promotion and the prospect of smaller pay increases have led to morale problems among many public employees, and hundreds have left government service. Some physicians at county hospitals and universities, for example, have gone into private practice, and some data-processing specialists have gone to businesses.

The failure of many landlords to share the tax savings from Proposition 13 with tenants has led to a proliferation of rent-control laws.

The imposition of fees for previously free services has shifted such costs from property owners to users. Many cities have added fees on building sites, increasing substantially the costs of new housing. The town of Inglewood began charging property owners for fighting fires, based partly on the amount of water used.

The reduction of hiring by government has particularly hurt minorities. The reduced state surplus also has meant fewer new social services for minorities.

Proposition 13 has been a cap on employment opportunities in local and state governments at a time when Chicanos, blacks, other minorities and women were beginning to make appreciable gains in the work force, said Vilma Martinez, who heads the Mexican-American Legal Defense Fund.

Proposition 13 cut property tax collections by more than \$6 billion, with more than 60 percent going to owners of business and rental property. Where did it go? Interviews suggest that many Californians, worried about a shaky economy, have put the extra money in banks; others say that they have used it for living expenses, automobiles, college tuition and a variety of other items.

ILO Urges U.S. To Rejoin Panel

GENEVA, June 6 (IHT) — The United States was urged today to rejoin the International Labor Organization as the member states of that United Nations agency began their annual assembly.

Indian Labor Minister Ravindra Varma said after his unanimous election as assembly president that he hoped that the United States soon would fill the gap that it created in the organization by its withdrawal in 1977.

Disapproval of ILO involvement in extraneous political issues led to the U.S. withdrawal with the approval of the AFL-CIO and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce. Washington said that it would come back "when the ILO is again true to its proper principles and procedures."

Cancer Data Imply Lesser Breast Surgery

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, June 6 (WP) — Although the issue is not settled, there is increasing evidence that a woman with breast cancer that is small and discovered early may not need to have the entire breast removed.

A respected Italian cancer surgeon yesterday told a National Cancer Institute conference in Bethesda, Md., of performing a far lesser operation — removing only a fourth of the breast — on 301 women during the last six years.

The results of the technique, plus radiation of the remaining tissues, said Dr. Umberto Veronesi, head of Italy's National Cancer Institute in Milan, have been as good as those in another 302 women who had the traditional kind of surgery, which is performed on nearly 107,000 U.S. women annually. In traditional surgery, radical mastectomy — the entire breast, underlying chest muscles and lymph nodes are removed.

The case for a lesser operation is not yet proved, Dr. Veronesi and Dr. Bernard Fisher, chairman of a series of U.S. studies of various cancer treatments, agreed.

Dr. Fisher has for two years been directing a similar study at 35 American medical centers. He called it the most important breast-cancer study in the United States if the results are the same as Dr. Veronesi's, hundreds of thousands of women may be able to protect their bodies as well as their lives.

"We just don't have the data yet," Dr. Fisher said, and "we may not know" for another five to six years. The Italian data, and similar data from other cancer centers, were nonetheless termed "exciting" by an NCI panel of experts.

The panel was named to try to reach a consensus on the best standard treatment for early breast cancer. It decided that removal of the breast and some underarm lymph nodes — but not chest muscles — should be the standard treatment today for "stage one" and certain cases of "stage two" breast cancer. Stage one designates

cancer at a single site in the breast; stage two, cancer that has spread to the underarm nodes.

But the panel found that two possible alternatives appear to have good results: treatment by radiation alone, and removal of only the affected part of the breast — with or without radiation as well. But both alternatives are still in the trial stage, the panel emphasized.

Dr. Veronesi agreed with that cautious approach. But he said that, if his own wife had a small, early breast cancer he would recommend she have the partial operation.

He made clear that that presently applies only to women with cancers smaller than eight-tenths of an inch in diameter. About one woman in three with a newly discovered breast cancer has a tumor that small.

The cases of 150 such women in Italy have been followed for five years, he said. Half had a quarter of a breast removed, and half the en-

tire breast. All had at least some of the lymph nodes under their arms removed to see if there was cancer that required further treatment. After five years, 88 to 90 percent of each group was alive.

Among Dr. Veronesi's six-year patient population of 603 women, there have been 20 deaths — 10 each in the group with the whole-breast removal and in the group undergoing the lesser operation.

The NCI panel also made a recommendation that many women in the health field have been seeking. The panel said it is "reasonable" in most cases for surgeons to do a biopsy on a suspicious breast one day and to operate on a subsequent day, rather than doing both at once.

The idea is to give doctors more time for the most accurate possible assessment of the state of the disease, in light of the latest knowledge, and to give the patient time to discuss some of the possible alternatives with physicians.

Japan Approves UN Rights Bills

TOKYO, June 6 (AP) — The Diet, Japan's parliament, gave its final approval today to two United Nations covenants on human rights.

The House of Councillors, the upper house, gave unanimous approval to a covenant on economic, social, and cultural rights and to another on civil and political rights.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said that 59 nations had ratified the first covenant and 57 nations had approved the latter. The documents are intended to give international legal status to the 1948 Universal Declaration on Human Rights.

Systematic growth at home and abroad highlights successful 1978 at BHF-BANK.

Highlights from the Annual Report 1978

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Equity Capital and Reserves	487.1
Total Assets	17,677.6

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U.S. Teams Take First 3 Places

Gordon Bennett Cup Balloonists Encounter Knife, Bullets, Fiesta

By S.T. Kantin  
PARIS, June 6 (IHT) — U.S. crews took the first three places in an accident-prone revival of the Gordon Bennett International Cup balloon race last week, final results received here confirmed today.  
Maxie Anderson and Ben Abruzzo, two of the three men who had ballooned across the Atlantic Ocean for the first time in history year aboard their Double Eagle II, were declared the winners after floating 617 miles aboard Double Eagle III.  
Second place in the 27th run of the Gordon Bennett Cup race — the first since 1938 — went to Night Star, piloted by Dewey Reinhard and Joe Kittinger, who logged 418 miles to Blandings, Utah. Third were Ed Yost and Bob Snow, whose Rosie O'Grady went 188 miles before running out of wind, helium and ballast.  
The winners' trophy was donated by the International Herald Tribune, successor to the Paris edition — founded in 1837 by James Gordon Bennett Jr. — of the New York Herald. The first race started from Paris in 1906.  
After leaving Long Beach, Calif., the 1979 winners floated 100 miles up the California coast and then spent 24 hours circling before catching a wind that pushed them eastward. Like two others of the four U.S. balloons in the race, they

made a hard landing with ripped envelopes, damaged baskets and injuries to some of the pilots, according to Gilles de Mareuil, who piloted the French entry.  
But the most serious mishap for the winning team was failure to make the first transcontinental crossing of the United States, said Mr. de Mareuil, who has known the two men since he was in the welcoming group for the Double Eagle II when it landed west of Paris last Aug. 17.  
"Abruzzo and Anderson made no secret of what they really wanted to do," he said. "They had food for six days on board. The race was expected to last no more than two days, and it had taken the two only

five days to cross the Atlantic." In order to catch the winds to push them across the continent, they would have had to fly very high, but the race regulations limited all flights to 15,000 feet.  
So they did what they could, flew a respectable distance and got caught in storms that forced them to a rough landing in a mountainous area. Mr. de Mareuil reported. "They were in such an out-of-the-way place that their recovery crews couldn't even get them back for the award ceremony."  
The Frenchman landed in Aludena, at the foot of southern California's Mount Wilson, on rocky terrain between high tension

lines and heavily traveled highways.  
"We landed in the garden of 2255 Crescent Drive and were welcomed with champagne and scotch. There was also a man on a hang glider who had trailed us as we landed. But the police ordered us to take off again immediately because we were drawing such crowds that we had stopped traffic in the highways."  
"I preferred not to tempt the weather, the terrain or the high tension lines again," Mr. de Mareuil said. "So I deflated the balloon."  
One of four Swiss balloons, the Ajoie, landed in a street in Duarte, east of Los Angeles, in the middle

of a Mexican fiesta. The pilots were invited to join the party.  
The Japanese entry was ordered to land by the Los Angeles Airport control tower after the balloon came too close to the landing strips and the pilot was getting frequencies confused on his radio.  
The English balloon landed in a convent, where it received a cordial welcome.  
The Belgian team reported being shot at. The German team radioed a message that it was being attacked by "cowboys." Both balloons had bullet holes.  
The Polish team — successors to the defending champions, who had won the race in 1938 — lived through a series of events typical of the Gordon Bennett race. After the balloon had been inflated, the pilots found knife slashes in the envelope. The balloon had to be deflated and its 1,000 cubic meters of helium vented to allow technicians to crawl inside for repairs.  
Inflated once again, it took off and promptly drifted into the Los Angeles Airport traffic pattern before floating over heavily populated areas. The pilots, Stephan Makne and Gromosean Czempinski, had to be guided to an empty field by a helicopter of the Los Angeles Police Department. When they reached the ground, a policeman approached and said in Polish: "Welcome to Orange County."

Certain Names Are Ruled Out In Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, June 6 (UPI) — In Argentina, if your name is Brian Paul, you're against the law.  
A court ruled yesterday that Brian Paul and five other first names cannot be used in Argentina. It based its ruling on a law that prohibits the inclusion of foreign names in the nation's civil register of births.  
The court outlawed Brian Paul because it has an approved Spanish translation that must be used instead of the English.  
But the name Farid was ruled out because it has no translation. Two other Arab names — Salima Melek and Bilal — were also frowned upon because, the court said, they create confusion over the sex of the person bearing them.  
Finally, the names Katia and Ayelen were banned because, the court contended, "they are too extravagant."  
Sirhan Loses Court Bid  
SAN FRANCISCO, June 6 (AP) — Sirhan Sirhan, the convicted assassin of Sen. Robert Kennedy, lost a court fight yesterday to have his prison sentence reduced. The California Court of Appeal, in a brief order, denied the petition to cut his base term of 16 years and 9 months for the 1968 Los Angeles killing.

Gordon Bennett Cup Results

1. U.S. Double Eagle III 617 mi.	47 hrs. 8 mins.
2. U.S. Night Star 418 mi.	28 hrs. 34 mins.
3. U.S. Rosie O'Grady 188 mi.	20 hrs. 57 mins.
4. Swiss Quo Vadis 92 mi.	15 hrs. 25 mins.
5. Swiss Quo Vadis 64 mi.	10 hrs. 30 mins.
6. Belgium Quo Vadis 41 mi.	10 hrs. 49 mins.
7. U.S. U.S. 34 mi.	4 hrs. 34 mins.
8. U.S. U.S. 34 mi.	4 hrs. 15 mins.
9. Swiss Mont d'Arbois 33 mi.	4 hrs.
10. Austria Mont d'Arbois 32 mi.	3 hrs. 57 mins.
11. France Mont d'Arbois 32 mi.	3 hrs.
12. Germany Mont d'Arbois 32 mi.	3 hrs. 35 mins.
13. Germany Mont d'Arbois 31 mi.	3 hrs. 23 mins.
14. Swiss Mont d'Arbois 25 mi.	3 hrs. 12 mins.
15. Japan Mont d'Arbois 25 mi.	3 hrs. 4 mins.
16. Poland Mont d'Arbois 25 mi.	6 hrs. 13 mins.
17. Italy Mont d'Arbois 25 mi.	2 hours

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## Rust on the Iron Man

John Vorster was powerful enough as an Afrikaner politician to become known as the Iron Man. There is still no appearance of personal profit, so far as he is concerned, in the South African Watergate that started with a wealth of charges and wound up with a government report that endorsed the heart of those charges. But — as in Watergate — there were attempts to cover up, there were actions by officials that had no foundation in law, and the prime minister, then Mr. Vorster, was involved. He had already dropped his role as government leader for the largely honorary one of chief of state, and now Mr. Vorster has resigned as president of South Africa.

The United States is painfully familiar with the impact that such a chain of events can have on confidence in government, at home and abroad. Watergate came to its climax as the Vietnam defeat was producing its own effects on national prestige and effectiveness. Whenever there is a criticism of U.S. policy that is not confined to President Carter, Watergate and Vietnam are linked. But despite such criticism, the United States remains strong and its problems — including the energy crisis — are not really threatening.

But the land of the Iron Man can hardly say the same. It is relatively prosperous and there is no actual revolt — violent revolt, at least — in progress. But that prosperity depends on white exploitation of black labor, a condition that cannot long endure. South Africa is surrounded by foes, it has many enemies within and even its ruling white majority has divisions (Afrikaner vs. English) of long standing. The use of government money to buy opinion, in South Africa and abroad, with all of the moral dilemmas that have been posed in the case, has been revealed at an extremely critical moment for the South Africa of today.

For the United States, which, apart from Watergate, has its own background of the use of private funds and government agencies to affect contracts and governments in other countries, there is, of course, no reason to take high moral attitudes about South Africa's Watergate. But the need for progress toward a more equitable, and therefore more stable, system in South Africa is a global issue. And the resignation of Mr. Vorster, with whatever that may mean in South Africa's politics, could play a significant part in resolving that issue.

## Can We Afford 'No Nukes'?

Even before the Three Mile Island investigations are finished, pressures are rising to ban, or suspend, nuclear power. Moratoriums have been proposed in Congress and last weekend thousands of demonstrators picketed nuclear sites around the world, bearing signs calling for "No Nukes." Some people want to ban any new nuclear plants. Others would halt plants already in construction. Still others would abandon those now in service. Is there a sensible interim answer?

That depends on one's perception of the risks. Ralph Nader on Tuesday urged Congress to shut down all nuclear plants now operating or under construction. The billions this would cost are, he believes, "a cheap price to pay" for averting catastrophes that could render large areas uninhabitable. Everyone is concerned about nuclear safety in the wake of Three Mile Island. But at this stage of the investigations, it is not yet clear how close to disaster that accident came. We surely take it as a warning to reassess the nation's nuclear commitment — but not as reason to abandon nuclear power before that assessment is complete.

A strong case can be made for a moratorium on starting new nuclear plants, at least until the lessons of Three Mile Island are clear. Society may end up deciding to go slow on nuclear power; it makes little sense to expand nuclear capacity in the interim. Delaying construction permits for plants by, say 12 months, would not impose enormous costs. The 70-odd plants now operating and the 92 under construction are a more difficult

matter. Some areas of the country — including New England, Illinois and South Carolina — are heavily dependent on nuclear plants. And even where installations are only partially built, they represent enormous investment — more than \$50 billion, by one estimate. Consider the Long Island Lighting Co.'s partly built plant at Shoreham, N.Y., the target of some 15,000 demonstrators last weekend. It is 80 percent complete and has already cost more than \$1 billion. When finished in late 1981, it should generate 30 percent of LILCO's power, reducing oil imports by some 8 million barrels a year and holding down electric bills.

The nation could not easily do without the power supplied by such plants. The White House Council on Environmental Quality, though skeptical about nuclear energy, has predicted that by the year 2000, even under optimistic assumptions, the nation would require all nuclear and coal-fired plants now in construction.

Abandoning the nuclear plants would mean switching heavily to coal, with all its environmental and health consequences; or deepening dependence on foreign oil; or conserving more than seems possible — or doing without the energy, with probable blackouts and economic slowdowns. There is, in short, no painless way to abandon nuclear energy. The current reassessments may force society to conclude that nuclear power is unacceptably risky. Until then, the cry for "No Nukes" is unacceptably premature.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Settlement Decision

The United States is in something of a box in protesting against the Israeli Cabinet's troublesome and wrongheaded decision to set up a new West Bank settlement, the first announced since the peace treaty with Egypt. If the Carter administration protests too little, it invites the accusation that it privately winks at new settlements. If it protests too much, it risks confirming the accusation that Israel has no intention of going beyond a Sinai deal; hence others would not be wise to join Camp David. So it was that the State Department termed the Cabinet decision "harmful" to the peace process and "regrettable" in coming just as Egyptian-Israeli talks on Palestinian autonomy opened, but indicated it would not press the matter further. It wants those talks to move.

The decision on the new settlement barely got a majority. Eight ministers, including Menachem Begin, supported it. Seven, including the heavyweights at defense, foreign affairs and finance, voted against it or abstained, mostly on grounds that it would embarrass Egypt and Israel alike at a delicate time. This is a very narrow margin on which to conduct so politically costly a policy.

It furnishes some reason to expect that Israel will not engage further in provocative declarations of a right to create new settlements, and that they will keep new settlements few and small. Certainly a government contending that settlements will not disrupt negotiations will want to prove so — by

doing its part to make those negotiations work. Such a government should also be eager to prove it has not either slyly or feebly surrendered its authority on the West Bank to Israeli thugs, those religious fanatics who abuse — and sometimes even kill — Arab residents. They are no different from the Palestinian terrorists who kill Jews.

The prevailing theory when the peace treaty was signed in March held that the other Arabs had to be brought along quickly to make the treaty stick. Frustrated in that effort, the United States, or at least Jimmy Carter personally, has fallen back on an alternative theory. It holds that a demonstration that peace is permanent and works to the advantage of those who support it is the best way to proceed. Egypt and Israel have been doing well in this regard in their relations with each other. In their talks on the Palestinian question, they have hardly done more than state opening positions.

Mr. Carter's contribution has been to underline a moderate position appreciated in both Cairo and Jerusalem — that an independent Palestinian state would be "destabilizing" — and to indicate that the United States will not "preempt" Egyptian-Israeli negotiations by putting forth its own ideas prematurely. It is not a policy assured of success, but it needs and deserves some time to show what results it can achieve.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

### In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago  
June 7, 1904

VIENNA — Six months ago three young ladies, sisters, between the ages of 20 and 30, left New York for Europe and the Holy Land, unattended, on one of those adventurous trips in which American women, proud of their freedom, take such keen delight. But they discovered that travel without male escort in Latin and Eastern countries is quite a different thing from what it is in the United States. When they finally reached Constantinople they told of attempts to kidnap them and of being chased by sheikhs. They became hysterical, constantly screaming with agony, and are reportedly now in a mental institution.

Fifty Years Ago  
June 7, 1929

BERLIN — The Socialist Party has announced it will boycott the great demonstrations against the Versailles Treaty which are being organized in every city of the Republic. The Socialists say that for the past 10 years they have done everything possible to mitigate the injustice of the Versailles Treaty, and that "no objective observer will claim that this work has been without success, but it has been constantly nullified by the Nationalist elements, who do not think of helping the German people but only of reviling and insulting the Socialist Party."



## Carter, Alone In Vienna

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — President Carter has decided not to invite any senators to join him at the summit meeting with President Brezhnev for the signing of the strategic arms treaty in Vienna later this month.

Since the Senate must confirm the treaty by a two-thirds vote, it had been assumed that the president would ask the Democratic leader of the Senate, Robert Byrd of West Virginia, and the Republican leader, Howard Baker of Tennessee, together with the majority and minority leaders of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to go along as observers at the final talks before the signing. But no such invitation was issued.

Instead, after the signing, Byrd has arranged a personal meeting with Brezhnev in Moscow, and will also see President Valery Giscard d'Estaing of France and other European leaders about the treaty on his way to Moscow or on his return trip home.

### Puzzling Procedure

This is a puzzling diplomatic procedure, especially since Carter has been asking individual senators to undertake other missions as presidential envoys. For example, Sen. Jacob K. Javits, R-N.Y., has just returned in a government plane from a presidential assignment in the Sudan. Sen. Edmund Muskie, D-Maine, has been on a similar mission to Europe, and earlier, Byrd represented the president on a tour of European and Middle East capitals.

Why, then, no representation from the Senate at Vienna on the major issue of the strategic arms treaty?

One possible explanation is that some Senate leaders didn't want to be invited. This was not true of all of them. For example, the ranking Republican on the Foreign Relations Committee, Javits, thought it might be useful to the president to have present senators who could explain to Brezhnev the anxieties and even the reservations in the Senate about the treaty, but others took a different view.

In their minds, participation even as observers at Vienna might be regarded by the administration as a commitment to support the treaty, or even as an effort to entrap them into supporting the treaty. And besides, the Senate as a whole is still so divided on the treaty that nobody is in position even to guess how the Senate will react when it finally studies the text.

### Resolving Dilemma

Also, there was the problem of choosing some committee chairmen and minority leaders to attend while excluding others. For example, this is not only a foreign policy question, clearly involving the Foreign Relations Committee, but a question involving the Senate Armed Services Committee. Resolving this dilemma by inviting nobody from the Senate, however, puts all the responsibility on the president for signing a treaty no senator has seen in advance with the possible exception of Byrd, and risks the introduction of Senate reservations which the president and Secretary of State Vance have said would probably not be acceptable either to the administration or the Soviet Union.

This is not the procedure that was followed in the negotiation of the Panama Canal Treaty, which squeaked through the Senate primarily because with reservations had the opportunity to study the text and suggest amendments before it was signed.

Under the SALT procedure,

senators will be confronted with a signed document and asked to take it or leave it without amendment or advance notice of its specific language.

It is hard to imagine what Byrd can do to minimize these risks by talking to Brezhnev in the Kremlin after the treaty is signed. He can hardly go to Moscow as a "presidential envoy" since he hasn't even made up his own mind to vote for the treaty and clearly cannot speak for his colleagues in the Senate.

Also, once one senator feels obliged to discuss the treaty with Brezhnev, others will no doubt seek similar audiences, to say nothing of the candidates for president, to this central issue of Carter's foreign policy.

Why wasn't Baker going to Vienna? "That's the easiest question of the year," Baker replies. "I just wasn't invited."

1979, The New York Times.

### Resentment

The White House and the State Department are well aware of the need to keep the Senate informed on the importance of confirming the treaty. They have established a "SALT working group," which is now circulating to all members of the Senate printed arguments on the reasons for signing, favorable reactions from major national organizations, and explanations of why

the administration is opposed to any amendments.

But this does not satisfy senators who resent being asked to approve a treaty they haven't seen, and it certainly doesn't strike the Republican leaders in the Senate as an adequate form of consultation.

Baker has been pleading with the president to hold regular meetings with the congressional leaders of both parties at the same time, but Carter has done so only two or three times since he entered the White House. As a general rule, this is a dangerous procedure, but on the specific case of the SALT treaty it could be highly dangerous to this central issue of Carter's foreign policy.

Why wasn't Baker going to Vienna? "That's the easiest question of the year," Baker replies. "I just wasn't invited."

1979, The New York Times.

## Suarez Steers Past Potholes

By George F. Will

MADRID — Adolfo Suarez, Spain's premier, is one of those glacial political animals who need little sleep and almost no nourishment, to the despair of aides who are slaves to normal metabolism. Small-framed, sleek and glossy, he is at once feline and masculine. He may be the handsomest head of a government since Jefferson, and if he ever applies himself to developing his skills at campaigning, on television and elsewhere, southern Europe may have a second superstar.

The first is Pope John Paul II, who must be taken seriously. It is not clear that Suarez has that facet of a first-rate public man, but he may have what Spain needs more, the humbler skills of government.

### Tosses Salad

The king plucked Suarez from well down in the ranks of politicians because Suarez was "blue," but not "too blue." He was head of the "blue shirts," the state-sponsored Movimiento Nacional. That was Franco's perfunctory bow to the fiction that his regime had goals other than survival and tranquility.

Today Spain has a Communist Party that won't say what it is (it is feigning moderation), a Socialist Party that doesn't know what it is (it is torn between Marxism and moderation), and Suarez's Union of the Democratic Center (UCD) that doesn't seem to care much what it is.

In fact, the UCD is an ideological tossed salad, composed of careerists from Franco's regime, and amateurs spanning a political spectrum wider than that of either U.S. party. Those who grew up politically within Franco's system are used to a heavy state, and especially a state-directed economy. They are pleased to call themselves social democrats. Some other UCD members incline toward traditional European liberalism, favoring a free market and a minimal state.

It is frequently and wrongly said that Spain had 36 political parties. Actually, for 36 years Spain had bureaucratic politics, the opportunistic politics of those with an eye for the main chance within an authoritarian regime. The most frequent criticism of Suarez is that he rose in that system because he is a mere political technician, indifferent to ideas.

Critics call him manipulative;

## Election in Europe: New Impulse at Work

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — There are occasions when the force of events prevails over the shortsightedness of man. The first direct elections for a European Parliament could possibly be one of these. The elections start today and will continue through Sunday.

At one level it looks as if the united Europe ideal of Jean Monnet and the founding fathers of the European Economic Community has been relegated to the sidelines of history.

To all intents and purposes, Europe is bogged down in petty debates about tachographs in trucks (instruments for measuring a driver's working hours) or in highly technical discussions about how much one member country is subsidizing another.

### Birth Pangs

Nevertheless, there is a different impulse at work. It is the birth pangs of democracy. If 200 years of democracy in the individual member countries are anything to go by, we should know that once there is an elected body that represents the people of Europe, it cannot help — even time and a good turnout at the polls — but generate its own life.

It is not going to elect 410 automatons, who will draw their checks and baffle in tongues. Once in Strasbourg, parliamentarians will not find it easy to resist the fact that they are European, not national, representatives. The Council of Ministers will continue as now to be a forum in which ministers argue the viewpoint of their own country. But a Parliament, working through committees, taking in information and problems of a Euro-nature, will come up often enough with a different perspective. A proposition that has both the support of the Brussels Commission and two-thirds of the vote of an elected Parliament will not be easy to ignore.

### Mandate

The press, which has barely noticed the goings-on in Strasbourg, will be drawn to an assembly which insists on using its mandate. With Simone Veil of France, Willy Brandt of West Germany, Altiero Spinelli of Italy, and Leo Tindemans of Belgium, there will be the added attraction of seeing the political heavyweights at work in a cause they passionately believe in.

Many observers, however, would discount such an analysis, weighing the deadening dullness of tachographs against the spirit of democracy. For them it is the great tides of economics and diplomacy that determine Europe's direction. At the moment, they say, the centrifugal forces appear to be overcoming the centripetal.

There are no longer, so the argument runs, great threats from abroad. The fear of world war, born of Europe's divisions, has receded into the past. The threat of Soviet imperialism, dominant at the

time of the Berlin blockade, has faded in intensity, at least in a way that is perceived by the everyday man in the street. The slogan "We work together or we perish" no longer rings many bells.

Added to this is the power wielded within the Commission and the Council of Ministers on sectional interests, principally the transport hauliers, fishing and agricultural lobbies.

### Economic Malaise

As these have deepened their hold on community (financial resources and bureaucratic manpower) hours, the room for maneuver for more imaginative Euro-policies and for more direct political participation has diminished. They are issues that are too much part and parcel of important national concerns for individual governments to subject them to serious Euro-parliamentary scrutiny.

The world economic malaise of the last six years bears as much responsibility for this state of affairs as anything, and in the foreseeable future it is likely to feed it. Europe's industries are now under attack on two fronts. On the one side, the rapid industrial progress of a group of highly successful Third World states has eaten into a number of their traditional markets. On the other side, U.S. and Japanese firms, high technology fields. Indeed, the struggle for markets — between competing but declining nations — has Marxist overtones. It is likely that as the problems worsen the propensity for each European nation to guard its own narrow interests will increase.

### Together

Yet it might well be that these problems themselves, if they become serious enough, will produce their own antidote.

Already the combination of the energy crisis, inflation and the fall of the dollar has produced in the European monetary system a major step towards monetary harmonization, a move that only a year ago was regarded as outlandish.

We are likely to see more of this not less. One shrewd observer of the European scene, Shirley Williams, until recently a prominent member of the British cabinet, argues that "Unless we are to have bloody battles over a diminishing supply of raw materials, energy and agricultural supplies, Europe will have to work closer together. Events will compel togetherness."

Could it be, when this coming crisis hits the Western world, Europe will be glad that it has in place outlines of a political structure that attempts to solve problems by operation rather than conflict? A could it be, as the European people struggle to understand how their fears and worries can be met these difficult times, they will thank the elected a Parliament that can begin to speak for them?

1979, International Herald Tribune.



Graphology

# Handwriting Analysts Scrawling Into Business

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, June 6 (IHT) — They're not exactly young, not what you would call pupils and many of them have already more than made their money in the field of handwriting analysis. Yet, tomorrow and the next day, 150 of them will take exams in graphology. Only a third of them can expect to pass.

One of the 20 teachers on deck is Helene Delamain, a brisk, white-haired, blue-eyed woman of 76. Graphology is a dead serious for her. Delamain, who was born into a family of handwriting analysts, married into it (her husband is the president of the French Society of Graphology), is a society, which is more than 100 years old, is acknowledged by the government as being of public interest and many large companies, including IBM, have graphologists on their staffs. That is why exams are becoming tougher and she has to have the baccalaureate.

Mrs. Delamain readily admits that for a long time graphology was "a kind of harmless parlor game." But "finally, one had to realize it was quite important." The use of graphology has become an accepted part of business, especially in the last 25 years.

The Americans, who changed their style of handwriting about 30 years ago, now have a calligraphy that is slanted and very regular but ends up being banal, according to Mrs. Delamain. "Yet, it's simple and quick," she said.

The British, whose national handwriting is called "copperplate," is the closest to printing, and Mrs. Delamain finds that attractive.

Mrs. Delamain has volumes of handwritings of well-known persons which she runs through with an expert eye, not reading the words but taking in the whole thing as an ensemble.

## Sartre and Cocteau

Looking at Jean-Paul Sartre's tiny handwriting, Mrs. Delamain said: "Oh! It's not very pretty, all those little letters, all twisted into each other, you can tell he has a hard time getting out of himself." Of Jean Cocteau, who always added a little star to his signature, she said: "Very childish. Or tries to be. Remember how he always used to wear shirts that were too short in the arms in order to look younger." Of still another writer, Colette, she said: "Very virile, interesting and sensory." Of Pablo Casals: "Very rhythmic, regular, conscientious."

Mrs. Delamain was shown samples of handwriting from persons whom she did not know. The results were as follows:

"Big handwriting, round and full of feeling. An artist but with feet firmly planted to the ground. Knows what she wants but has a good heart. Devoted, needs to be loved. Energetic. Always wanted to succeed. And she's succeeded." (As indeed she has, the handwriting being Princess Grace's).

On another, which strongly impressed her, "fabulous personality, fiery imagination," she also came close as it was written Tom Wolfe's. The next one, which she decided was "something else again, a delicious human being, full of charm, poetry, with an exquisite, tender and poetic soul" turned out to be designer Karl Lagerfeld. This prompted Mrs. Delamain to say: "He must make dresses as light as butterflies because he writes like like one."

## Apartments

# The Million-Dollar Digs

LONDON (UPI) — Bobby Mellin, an American whose London house was the love nest of the Westminister furnished for a Parisian fashion queen Coco Chanel, called in a real estate agent one day and said he'd like to let the lease.

The agent looked over the 14 rms. pine-paneled in 1740, and pretty garden, and suggested an asking price of \$2.8 million for the building 70 years or so before the property reverted to the Westminster estate.

Property in central London has been leased this way because the

families that own most of it — the Westminsters and Cadogans — do not sell it outright.

Mellin, a music publisher and songwriter, knew oil-rich Arabs and inflation had pushed up prices but this was hundreds of thousands of dollars more than he had estimated.

Though Mellin has still to get his, in the last few months rentals in the millions have become fairly common for leases of the more spectacular London apartments. One agent said he was not even advertising five apartments in Belgrave Square because they were only \$2 million each and at that price were certain to be snapped up soon.

These \$2 million flats have 65-year leases, four bedrooms and maintenance charges of more than \$30,000 a year. The agent says he has a list of 20 prospective buyers.

The most expensive of the current crop is a \$6-million flat overlooking Green Park with a distant view of Buckingham Palace. It has six bedrooms and four garages. Running costs are not known, but if you have to ask you can't afford it.

## Stone Age Building Found in Slovakia

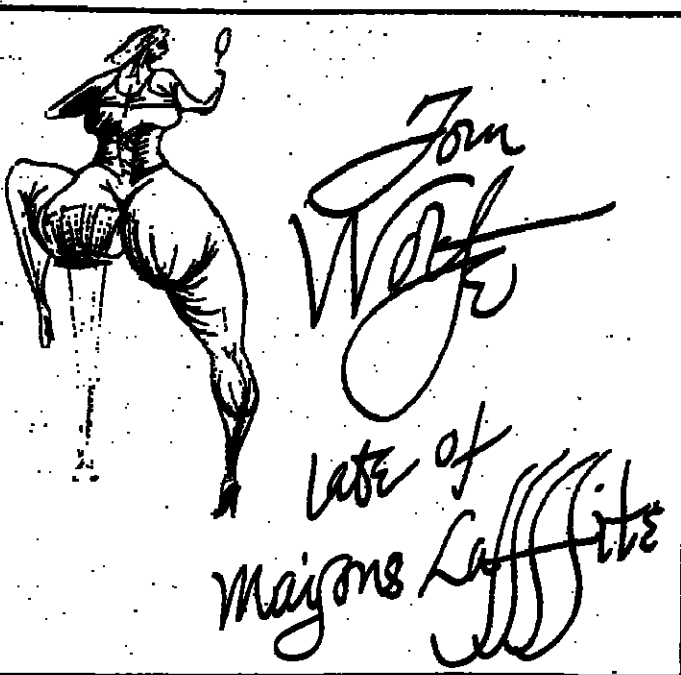
PRAGUE (AP) — An early Stone Age building thought to have been used for cultic purposes was discovered during the construction of a highway near Bucovany, in western Slovakia, the paper Svobodne Slovo has reported.

A circular moat, stockade and four entrance gates have been already uncovered. Work is proceeding within the fortifications, where archaeologists have found a pile building, whose function they hope to clarify. They date the find to the middle of fourth century B.C.

Previously an Iron Age settlement and burial ground had been uncovered at the site.

## New East Berlin Hotel

BERLIN (Reuters) — East German officials have opened a Swedish-built luxury hotel, the Palast Hotel, in the center of East Berlin for foreigners paying in hard Western currencies. It is the second luxury hotel built by Swedish experts in East Berlin.



Analyzing Tom Wolfe: "Fabulous . . . fiery."

## Pop Music

# European Disco Swings To a Different Drummer

By Michael Zwernin

PARIS, June 6 (IHT) — Europeans have invaded the American pop music market en masse for the first time. It's called "Eurodisco."

People like Chevalier, Dietrich and Piaf reached an elite urban segment of the American population but disco reaches Middle America and Europeans are responsible for many of its hottest albums.

Voyage, one successful European group, is made up of three Parisian studio musicians. Pierre-Alain Dahan, drummer and co-leader (it is cooperative), explains: "Eurodisco is more elaborate, constructed, less funky, less black than American disco. American disco swings and they let it go at that. One reason for our success is that language is less important than in other forms of pop music. The words are extremely simple, and mixed under the bass and drums. Language is no longer a handicap."

Eurodisco is the product of a shrinking world. People live in cities that look increasingly similar, they consume the same multinational products, long-distance travel is cheaper and faster, movies cross boundaries with unprecedented frequency, youth everywhere wears jeans and now everybody is also dancing to the same tune.

## Product

Disco is a product in the literal sense of the word. More hardware than software, the music is built by multitracking layer upon layer. Musicians play with the sum of previous layers, both musical and manufactured sound, which they hear over earphones. They also hear themselves over earphones. The machine makes the music.

Eurodisco began with the birth of disco itself, when Giorgio Moroder, an Italian Swiss, produced "Love to Love You, Baby" in 1976 in Munich. The record featured a sexy Afro-American singer named Donna Summer, now known as the "Queen of Disco." The synthesized sound around her, and at the core of Eurodisco in general, is produced with techniques developed in the late 1960s by groups such as Pink Floyd, Tangerine Dream, Can and Kraftwerk in London, Berlin and Düsseldorf. The basic technology for this product was conducted in Europe.

## Pressure to Tour

"Love in C Minor," produced by the young French drummer, Jean-Marc Cocteau led disco charts for months. He was named "Producer of the Year" in 1978 by Cash Box, and called "the disco king with the Midas touch" by Billboard.

The international nature of disco is personified in the name Voyage, and tunes called "Let's Fly Away," "Eastern Trip," and "Latin Odyssey." The idea came to Pierre-Alain Dahan as "a kind of musical Club Med/Mediterranean. We're dealing in airport folklore."

But the travel is only recorded. Voyage has yet to tour. The pressure is on now to do so — personal appearances promote record sales. This is difficult and expensive since reproducing the manufactured sound of Voyage live requires 13 musicians. They have been offered an enormous sum of money to settle in the United States, to be closer to their market, but Dahan — who speaks little English — is resisting it.

"A French musician I know went to Los Angeles to make his record," he said. "He hired Larry Carlton,

Steve Gadd and all those great studio guys out there. He played the finished tape for an American record company. He was very proud of it. But the record company said that wasn't what they had expected. They wanted a European disco sound."

"But basically disco is just James Brown one step further. The big difference is the size of the audience. When people talk about the disco phenomenon, it's really the discotheque phenomenon. People dance in discotheques everywhere now. It's a sociological phenomenon more than musical."

## Took Over Hotel

It began 25 years ago, Raymond Berthillon, who hails from a long line of patisseries, was continuing the family tradition in a bakery near Montparnasse. In 1954, when

## Cone Game

# Double Drippers Can Find Real Ice Cream in Paris

Jane M. Friedman

PARIS (IHT) — You can always tell when summer comes in Paris. A line forms on the main street of the Ile Saint-Louis outside a nondescript storefront with the name Le Bourgoigne. Depending on the day, the time and the weather, the line can stretch around the block and toward the Seine. It is perhaps the only orderly queue in Paris. Young people wait quietly for their turn looking contained and serious. But in their hearts, they all scream for ice cream. For this is Berthillon, the "in" ice cream place in Paris.

"They wait sometimes for 45 minutes," said Raymond Berthillon, 55, the owner, putting his finger to his head and rotating it in a widely understood gesture. "You've got to be crazy to do that."

But the French don't see it that way. Rare is the rich French ice cream whose flavor is so true it makes your tongue tingle. Food critics Henri Gault and Christian Millau in their Guide de Paris congratulated themselves for having "discovered" the humble glacier 13 years ago. "Nothing," they wrote, "has gotten in the way of the savoir faire, inventive genius and honesty of Berthillon." They called his ice cream "a miracle."

On any given day, Berthillon serves ice creams and sherbets in flavors from lichee in winter to wild strawberry in summer to up to a thousand clients, all in his old-fashioned shop or from the storefront window. None of the varieties contains chemicals or artificial additives. Many Parisians wait in line for a *boule* dropped expeditiously in a cone before they continue on a promenade.

his father-in-law died, Berthillon took over his 30-room Hotel de Bourgoigne on the Ile Saint-Louis.

But Berthillon was a gourmand. With him he brought two unused ice cream machines. In the ground-floor cafe of the hotel, he began to serve chocolate, coffee and vanilla ice creams.

"I just took the cookbooks and made ice cream," he said. "In the beginning I'd taste and taste and taste until I found it good. We didn't sell much then."

In 1968, Berthillon decided to close the hotel. He moved his family upstairs and became a full-fledged glacier. In 1971, when his daughter married, Berthillon brought his son-in-law into the business, knocked down walls behind the dining room, installed new machines and hired help. By then, his following had spread beyond the island. He began to sell ice cream to take out as well as to about 50 restaurants in Paris.

Today, the Mom and Pop team of Raymond Berthillon — his wife, daughter, son-in-law and seven employees — produces up to 800 liters of ice cream and sherbet daily in up to 70 flavors in the cramped quarters behind the shop.

The week begins when the Berthillons head for the fruit market at Rungis, outside Paris. This year, strawberries are no good, said Berthillon, who prefers to use the strawberries he froze last year. The family brings home 1.5 tons of fruit

a week and is always seeking better. Passion fruit from Ceylon is disappointing, they say. Cocoa from Venezuela shows promise. Vanilla beans from Madagascar are in short supply.

Early in the morning, Berthillon and company begin by cracking 1,400 eggs and mixing the yolks with butter, sugar, milk and cream. The mixture is pasteurized at 85 degrees Celsius, then rapidly cooled.

The fruit juice, nuts, chocolate syrup or the coffee that Berthillon brews himself in espresso machines is added to the mixture after it sits overnight in a cooler at 4 degrees C. The soft ice cream is then poured into molds and frozen.

"As Paul Bocuse put it," Berthillon said, "good cuisine starts with good ingredients. We invented nothing. The recipes for ice cream are written in all the books."

The Berthillon recipes are in fact not in cookbooks, and the master refuses to divulge them for fear his competition will steal.

For all the secrecy, Berthillon does not claim to make the best ice cream in town, although he adds that he has not sampled the competition.

"We can't be good one day and bad the next. We must be serious in terms of price and quality. Our clients should not be let down."

Berthillon's ice cream is no frills. Pistachio, for example, is yellowish-white and bland precisely because pistachio nuts are that way, he said. Service at Berthillon, the patron admits, is often curt.

The price of a cone is 1.50 francs for a single-scoop cone, 2.50 for two scoops and 3.50 for three. Three-quarters of a liter ranges from 24 to 40 francs depending on the flavor. The lines, by the way, will surely get longer. Berthillon says he has no intention of expanding, despite demand.

Berthillon closes Mondays and Tuesdays and from July 15 to Sept. 15, but for Berthillon freaks, he posts a brief list of Paris restaurants that stock his ice cream through the summer.

Berthillon, 31 Rue Saint-Louis-en-l'Île, Paris 4. Telephone: 033-1-301. Open Wed.-Sat. 10 a.m.-8 p.m.; Sun. 10 a.m.-7 p.m. for bulk sales; from noon for cones and on-premise consumption.



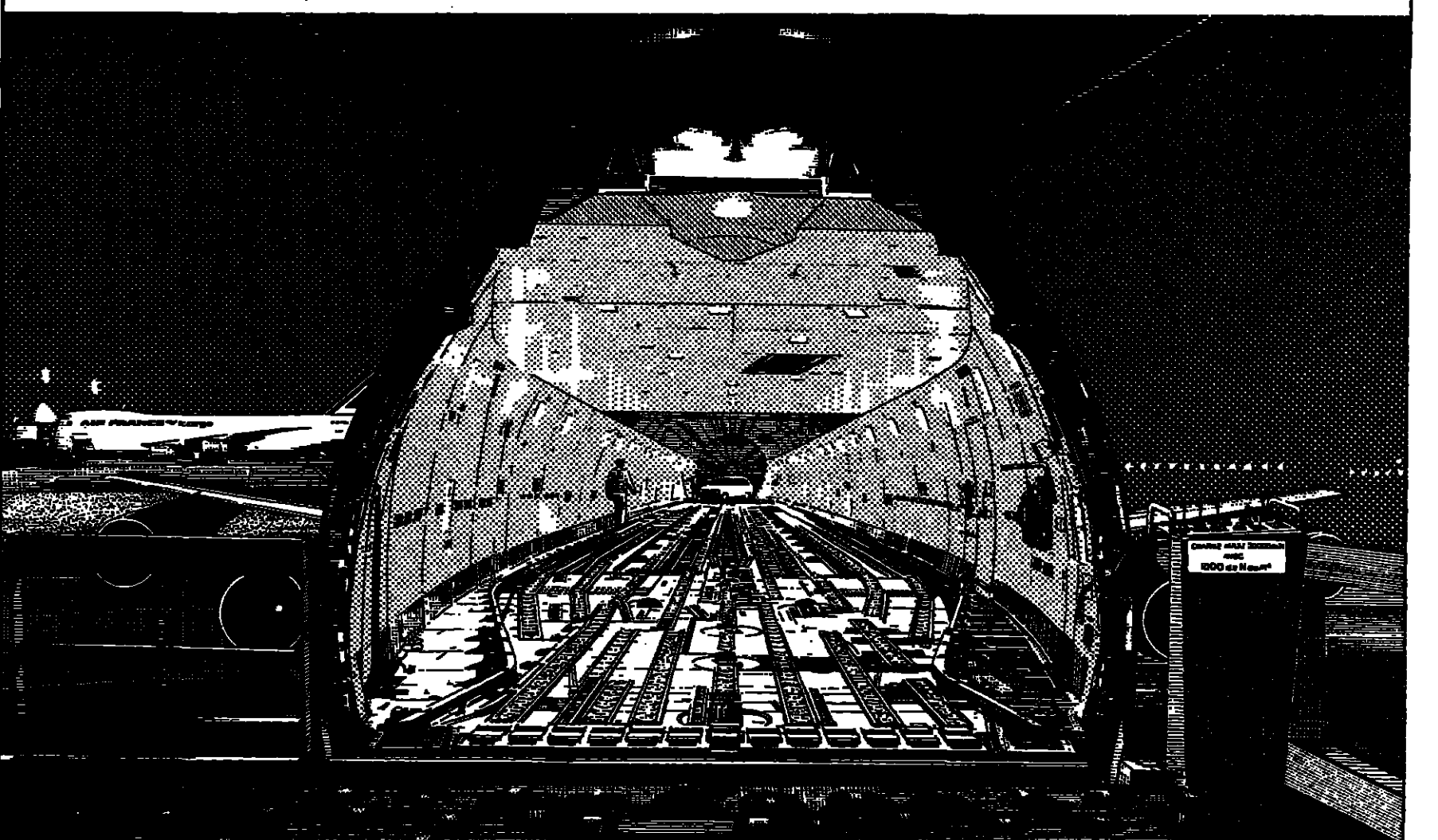
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(Continued on Page 11)

June 1970











## AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices June 6

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month Stock										12 Month Stock									
Low Div. in 5 Yld. P/E 100s. High Low										High Low Div. in 5 Yld. P/E 100s. High Low									
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## Toronto Stocks

### Closing Prices June 5, 1979

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## Currency Rates

Reading across this table of the June 6, 1979 's closing inter bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in terms of the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	\$	DM	FF	Liras	Gldr.	BFR	SwissFr.	Dmark.
revenue	2,099.0	3,360.0	109.55	47.38	0.3455	61.70	120.97	37.975
costs (excl. fuel)	30.82	34.945	16.07735	6.95323	3.601155	14.8715	17.751	5.565
fuel	1,9154	6,9781		43.27	91.29	6.254	116.40	34.646
tax	2.07373		3.9170	19.925	2.241		14.610	4.640
bank (ex)		7,771.20	966.76	1,950		407.18	27.745	74.650
			2,07485	4,4270	5,254.00	2,0950	30.775	1,9325
	4.42725	5.3085	231.230		5,1815	21,1070	14,3670	80,120
	1,7340	3,95903	90,60703	39,21975	0,32095	82,76153	255,260	77,203
						40,1520		1,20323

The following are dollar values as quoted on the London foreign-exchange market: Danish krona: 6.46; Escudo: 49.94; Israeli £: 24.15; Peseta: 66.12; Schilling: 14.1335; Sw.krona: 4.3855; Yen: 107.06; Norw. krona: 5.1905; Fin mark: 4.0015; Belgian franc: 31.855; Hong Kong \$: 5.1425; S.pore £: 2.20495; Canadian \$: 85.145 U.S. cents.

U : European Currency Unit, as quoted in Brussels.  
 Prices are on official firmers for European centers; 2pm EST rates for New York.

## International Bonds Traded in Europe

**Midday Indicated Prices, June 6, 1979**

Dollar Bonds					
Midwest Int'l 84-86	92 1/2	94 1/2	Brookfield 84-87	71 1/2	73 1/2
Northwest 84-87	92 1/2	94 1/2	Coronation 4-88	69 1/2	71 1/2
Northwest 87-90	92 1/2	94 1/2	Chevron 4-88	147	147
Northwest 90-93	92 1/2	94 1/2	Chrysler 4-88	69 1/2	71 1/2
Northwest 93-96	92 1/2	94 1/2	Chrysler 5-88	68	70 1/2
Northwest 96-99	92 1/2	94 1/2	Coke Ref. 84-93	89 1/2	91 1/2
Northwest 99-02	92 1/2	94 1/2	Coke Ref. 93-98	89 1/2	91 1/2
Northwest 02-05	92 1/2	94 1/2	Cornwall 41-46	89 1/2	91 1/2
Northwest 05-08	92 1/2	94 1/2	Dartford 44-48	79 1/2	81 1/2
Northwest 08-11	92 1/2	94 1/2	East Kodak 41-46	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 11-14	92 1/2	94 1/2	East Kodak 46-50	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 14-17	92 1/2	94 1/2	Ford 5-88	78 1/2	80 1/2
Northwest 17-20	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 41-47	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 20-23	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 47-50	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 23-26	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 50-53	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 26-29	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 53-56	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 29-32	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 56-59	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 32-35	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 59-62	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 35-38	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 62-65	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 38-41	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 65-68	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 41-44	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 68-71	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 44-47	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 71-74	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 47-50	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 74-77	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 50-53	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 77-80	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 53-56	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 80-83	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 56-59	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 83-86	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 59-62	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 86-89	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 62-65	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 89-92	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 65-68	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 92-95	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 68-71	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 95-98	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 71-74	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 98-01	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 74-77	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 01-04	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 77-80	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 04-07	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 80-83	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 07-10	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 83-86	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 10-13	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 86-89	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 13-16	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 89-92	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 16-19	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 92-95	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 19-22	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 95-98	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 22-25	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 98-01	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 25-28	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 01-04	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 28-31	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 04-07	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 31-34	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 07-10	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 34-37	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 10-13	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 37-40	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 13-16	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 40-43	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 16-19	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 43-46	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 19-22	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 46-49	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 22-25	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 49-52	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 25-28	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 52-55	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 28-31	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 55-58	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 31-34	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 58-61	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 34-37	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 61-64	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 37-40	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 64-67	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 40-43	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 67-70	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 43-46	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 70-73	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 46-49	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 73-76	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 49-52	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 76-79	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 52-55	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 79-82	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 55-58	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 82-85	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 58-61	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 85-88	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 61-64	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 88-91	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 64-67	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 91-94	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 67-70	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 94-97	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 70-73	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 97-00	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 73-76	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 00-03	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 76-79	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 03-06	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 79-82	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 06-09	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 82-85	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 09-12	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 85-88	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 12-15	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 88-91	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 15-18	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 91-94	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 18-21	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 94-97	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 21-24	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 97-00	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 24-27	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 00-03	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 27-30	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 03-06	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 30-33	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 06-09	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 33-36	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 09-12	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 36-39	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 12-15	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 39-42	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 15-18	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 42-45	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 18-21	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 45-48	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 21-24	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 48-51	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 24-27	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 51-54	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 27-30	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 54-57	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 30-33	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 57-60	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 33-36	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 60-63	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 36-39	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 63-66	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 39-42	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 66-69	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 42-45	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 69-72	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 45-48	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 72-75	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 48-51	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 75-78	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 51-54	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 78-81	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 54-57	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 81-84	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 57-60	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 84-87	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 60-63	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 87-90	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 63-66	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 90-93	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 66-69	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 93-96	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 69-72	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 96-99	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 72-75	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 99-02	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 75-78	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 02-05	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 78-81	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 05-08	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 81-84	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 08-11	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 84-87	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 11-14	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 87-90	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 14-17	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 90-93	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 17-20	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 93-96	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 20-23	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 96-99	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 23-26	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 99-02	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 26-29	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 02-05	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 29-32	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 05-08	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 32-35	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 08-11	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 35-38	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 11-14	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 38-41	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 14-17	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 41-44	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 17-20	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 44-47	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 20-23	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 47-50	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 23-26	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 50-53	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 26-29	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 53-56	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 29-32	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 56-59	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 32-35	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 59-62	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 35-38	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 62-65	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 38-41	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 65-68	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 41-44	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 68-71	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 44-47	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 71-74	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 47-50	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 74-77	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 50-53	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 77-80	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 53-56	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 80-83	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 56-59	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 83-86	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 59-62	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 86-89	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 62-65	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 89-92	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 65-68	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 92-95	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 68-71	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 95-98	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 71-74	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 98-01	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 74-77	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 01-04	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 77-80	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 04-07	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 80-83	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 07-10	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 83-86	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 10-13	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 86-89	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 13-16	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 89-92	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 16-19	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 92-95	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 19-22	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 95-98	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 22-25	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 98-01	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 25-28	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 01-04	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 28-31	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 04-07	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 31-34	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 07-10	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 34-37	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 10-13	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 37-40	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 13-16	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 40-43	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 16-19	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 43-46	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 19-22	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 46-49	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 22-25	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 49-52	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 25-28	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 52-55	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 28-31	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 55-58	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 31-34	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 58-61	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 34-37	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 61-64	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 37-40	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 64-67	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 40-43	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 67-70	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 43-46	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 70-73	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 46-49	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 73-76	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 49-52	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 76-79	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 52-55	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 79-82	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 55-58	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 82-85	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 58-61	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 85-88	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 61-64	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 88-91	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 64-67	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 91-94	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 67-70	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 94-97	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 70-73	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 97-00	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 73-76	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 00-03	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 76-79	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 03-06	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 79-82	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 06-09	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 82-85	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 09-12	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 85-88	92 1/2	94 1/2	General 12-15	87 1/2	89 1/2
Northwest 88-91	92 1/2				

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
100 Locano	\$54 1/2	54 1/4	54 1/2	5%

100 L Ont. Cam	85½	5¼	5¼
183 L L Loc	375	365	370

161	Lab Co A	430	435	430	+ 5
162	Lab Co B	430	435	435	0
163	Lab Co C	5124	1146	1130	+ 16
164	LAB MCCC	5124	1236	1234	+ 2
165	Macdon H A	594	594	574	+ 20
166	MAC	5234	224	224	- 10
167	MAC	5234	224	224	- 10
168	MacGraw H	594	594	594	0
169	McAlister	5234	224	224	- 10
170	McAlister	5234	224	224	- 10
171	McAlister	5234	224	224	- 10
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173	McAlister	5234	224	224	- 10
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234	McAlister	5234	224	224	- 10
235	McAlister	5234	224	224	- 10
236	McAlister	5234	224	224	-

100 Thom N A	516 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	
567 Tor Dm Bk	521 3/4	21 3/4	21 1/2	1/4
784 Traders A	517 -	16 3/4	16 3/4	1/4

225 Trms	MI	A.	\$114½	11¼	11¼
147 TrCon	PL	..	\$32¼	22	22
146 TrCon	PL	..	\$32¼	18¼	18¼

54 Turbo	CI	513%	129%	126% +
192 Ugas		510%	126%	124%
142 Union	Oil	525%	125%	124%
522 U Kano		514%	124%	124%
100 U Sisco		514%	124%	124%
100 Un Carbid		522%	122%	122%
100 Versil - Car		516%	121%	121%
100 Vesharon		513%	124%	124%
20 Voyager	P	524%	124%	124%
100 Walsrud		520%	124%	124%
120 West Mine		53	120%	120%
100 Weston		525%	125%	125%
110 Wheeler	A	523%	123%	123%
160 Yk Bear		58%	116%	116%

Total sales 6,329.47 shares

## Montreal Stocks

### Closing Prices June 5, 1979

Mutual Shares in Canadian Funds			
Quotes in cents unless marked \$			
	High	Low	Cdn \$/Sh
00 Algonquin	\$294	294	294+ 1/4
26 Bank Mont	\$274	274	274+ 1/4
00 Can Cent	129	129	129 13
00 Can South	\$129	129	129
00 Queen Tech	\$139	139	139+ 1/4
64 FCA Int'l	320	310	320
75 Intesco	\$434	434	434+ 1/4
00 Rattacore	94	94	94+ 1/4
93 Royal Bk	\$394	394	394+ 1/4
99 Ryer Trust	\$149	149	149+ 1/4
00 Stewin A	26	26	26
07 Utd Asbest	290	290	290

Total sales 476,716 shares.

## Canadian Indexes

**June 6, 1979**

	Close	Previous
airtel	24.54	24.51
airtel	1,537.70	1,537.70
airtel : Stock Exchange Industries Index.		
airtel : TSE 300 Index.		

## International

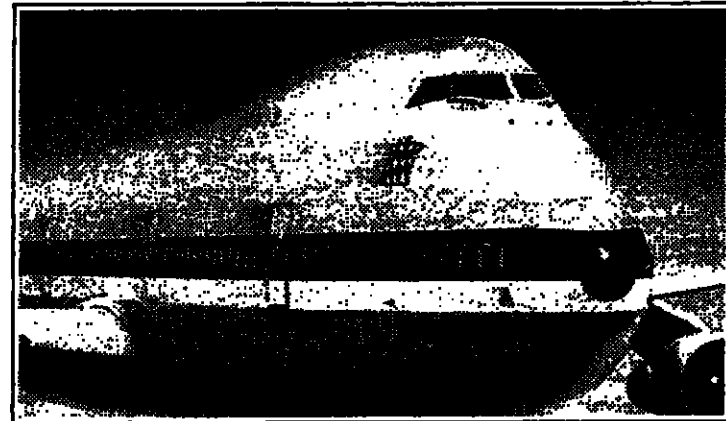
### Stock Indexes

	Yest	Prev	High	Low
airtel(T)	88.96	88.50	14.28	88.46
airtel (T)	132.15	130.41	122.15	107.79
airtel (T)	104.86	137.61	109.45	124.88
airtel (T)	216.70	209.20	226.82	148.18
airtel (T)	289.42	285.76	307.45	233.86
airtel (T)	77.59	79.48	82.25	35.45
airtel (T)	118.74	117.25	127.25	79.10
airtel (T)	591.15	597.32	597.48	546.57
airtel (T)	443.23	441.35	462.97	405.22
airtel (T)	4,778.45	4,722.00	4,811.75	4,687.75
airtel (T)	222.60	226.70	248.78	208.40

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 1st Ind., 3. Henry-Stamand Ind., 4. Pro-  
 1st Ind., 5. Henry-Stamand Ind., 6. Pro-  
 1st Ind., 7. "All industries" Ind.,  
 1st Ind., 8. "All industries" Ind.,  
 1st Ind., 9. "All industries" Ind.,  
 1st Ind., 10. "All industries" Ind.

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## Art Buchwald

Bilking Uncle Sam  
In 10 Easy Lessons

WASHINGTON — There's been a bit of a dust-up in Washington concerning the sentencing of two contractors involved in the General Services Administration scandal. The contractors accused of giving bribes of \$5,000 each to GSA officials were found guilty of one felony.

The prosecutors maintain the government was cheated out of \$1 million in one case and \$200,000 in the other.

The federal judge fined the contractors \$5,000 each and put them on probation for three years with the requirement they do 200 hours of community service.

He didn't specify what kind of community service, but I have an idea.

I think the contractors should be required to go into an impoverished neighborhood and teach the people there how to bilk the government out of \$1.2 million and wind up with nothing more than a \$5,000 fine.

This would certainly be a worthy community service and, if publicized properly, would guarantee a large turnout of interested spectators. Most people in the poor neighborhoods would like to learn how to do something like this, but they don't have the necessary skills to think big. Occasionally you have them cheating on welfare or padding expenses of poverty programs, but the big money eludes them.

The first few weeks of the course would deal with how to bribe a government official, explain the going rates for people in charge of handing out contracts, and methods of dropping the money on them so it can't be traced back to the briber.

## Royal Bidet Auctioned

MORLAIX, France (AP) — A collector has paid \$4,000 (francs about \$7,700) at auction for Marie Antoinette's bidet. It came with a receipt from the sale of the queen's possessions after her execution.



Buchwald

The second part of the course would concern itself with the actual bilking of the government and would include drawing up phony contracts, getting paid for work that was never done, handing in invoices for overruns that do not exist, teaching methods of disguising faulty work that does not meet government specifications and how to open a secret Swiss bank account. For those who found this part of the program difficult, one of the contractors could give a special class in remedial cheating.

Because some of this information could get boring, I believe the best way of dramatizing it would be by students playing various roles — some would be dishonest GSA officials, others would be greedy contractors and a few might take the parts of whistle blowers and FBI agents.

At the beginning of the game \$1.2 million of play money would be put in a black bag and each member of the class would be challenged by how much he could stash away in his pockets before getting caught.

The final days would be devoted to how to deal with the problem if you are caught. A list of the best criminal lawyers in the country would be handed out, and the people conducting the course would explain how to turn state's evidence in exchange for being allowed to plead guilty to only one charge, as well as how to negotiate for complete immunity. The students would also be taught how to dress for their trial and how to look remorseful when appearing before the judge for sentencing.

It is obvious that not everyone in a poor neighborhood can become a white-collar criminal. But hopefully this type of instruction will inspire people in the community to realize that the system is so much kinder to those who steal on a large scale from the government than the ones who only cheat on food stamps.

If we're going to send our white-collar criminals out to serve the community we should take advantage of their skills. We're wasting their talents if we make them empty bedpans or head up Boy Scout troops. If they can tell poor people where the money is, our welfare rolls could be cut in half.

Looking for Places  
To Commit Murder

By Jean M. White

WASHINGTON (WP) — Among the guests in the presidential box at the Kennedy Center Opera House a few weeks ago was a congressman's wife taking notes on the physical layout with the intent of committing murder.

Kay-Kay Sharp already has murdered victims in a White House men's room, the crypt under the Capitol rotunda and a Capitol Hill restaurant. She also has managed to kidnap the president's daughter and confront a treasonous CIA official in the labyrinthine ruins of Knesset.

All these diabolical schemes have been plotted in a quiet, sunny corner of an enclosed porch of a suburban Arlington, Va., home by a lively woman with blue and innocent eyes.

In the midst of corpses, treachery and intrigue, Kay-Kay Sharp has been having great fun concocting plot surprises.

And apparently half the fun is shared by the readers of her first novel, "Sunflower," a non-serious spy thriller that has sold nearly 50,000 paperback copies, brought \$300,000 for paperback rights, been selected by two book clubs and is being considered for a movie. "It's fun looking for places to kill off people," Sharp said with a smile.

## 'I Sent Phil'

There was the time she and her husband, Rep. Philip Sharp, an Indiana Democrat now in his third term, were invited to the White House for a social function.

"Sunflower" plot. It has to occur in the White House," she recalled. "The restrooms seemed to be the only places where you could escape the eyes of the Secret Service or the social aides. So I sent Phil into the men's room and told him to notice details and not to come out and just say the room is square." So, with a little help from the congressman, a White House murder was plotted.

At the cluttered desk at the backyard end of her sunlit porch office, Sharp talked cheerfully about new treachery and murder. She is at work on her second book, which the publisher "optimistically believes is halfway done."

Scattered over the floor are blocks left by Jerry, her 3-year-old son. A neighbor, with baby daughter in arms, is leaving. Over coffee cups, the talk turns to liquidation of enemy agents and the empty office.

"The new book doesn't have Richard Owen, the hero of 'Sunflower,'" Sharp said with a trace of regret. "I've had requests for

his return and want to go back to him in another novel. Richard Owen has to be completely in charge. If there is any luck involved, he has created it.

"It was difficult for me to keep up with Owen's ingenuity. I sat there in the living room staring into the fireplace for three hours before I could figure out a way for Owen to kidnap the president's 4-year-old daughter and make his escape."

## Plot Twists

It would be treason to reveal such secrets in a thriller that piles up one surprise atop another to a corker of a conclusion.

"One reviewer had a body count of 25," Sharp noted. "I know there aren't that many. Some murders you only hear about and are not described on the spot."

Such a body count would be unfair to "Sunflower," which does not deal with violence but dazzling plot twists as Owen, a loner and CIA agent with a selective amnesia unravels a cunning scheme involving the president, the CIA director, foreign spies and treason in high places. "I'm not trying to reflect the reality of spy work or philosophy about the moral issues," Sharp emphasized. "I'm not Graham Greene or Le Carre. I write for fun and entertainment and for escape."

"I know a few people who work at the CIA — not agents in the field," the author said. "They said they had fun reading it. I'm naive about spy operations. I read a few books with such details as how difficult it is for secret agents to file for medical benefits for work injuries."

The seed for "Sunflower" goes back 20 years or more, long before the author came to Washington in 1974 as the wife of the congressman. She remembers "reading my way through the Muncie library" and coming upon Graham Greene's "The Ministry of Fear."

"She started taking notes on overheard conversations, people's faces, plot ideas, descriptions of places. The notes fill boxes stored in the basement of the Sharps' Arlington home. The note-taking continued through DePaul University and a job as a researcher at New York magazine after graduation in 1963.

"The closest I ever came to Katharine White (the New Yorker's late fiction editor and discoverer of literary talent) was when friends came to town and I would go to Mrs. White's empty office," Sharp recalled.

"I would spread galleys over the desk and pretend to be talking on the phone to J.D. Salinger when my friend was brought in."

Plotter Kay-Kay Sharp  
Notes on the White House men's room.

Even then, Sharp remembered, she must have been serious about writing a book. A few jobs later, she quit to try. In 1972, she worked in the campaign of a former political science professor at Ball State University, Phil Sharp, lost that campaign but married Kay-Kay that fall. In 1974, the Sharps tried again and won the congressional seat.

Sharp concedes that being a congressman's wife didn't hurt when she was looking for an agent and a publisher.

"Of course, there is the peg for promotion in the author being a congressman's wife," she said.

But before that were all those years of note taking and plot scheming and then the long hours at the typewriter on the Arlington porch.

## Own Existence

In "Sunflower," Vanessa, wife of the CIA director, muses why "so many men who stump the country defending women's rights still think Washington wives have no existence apart from them."

Kay-Kay Sharp feels that her writing offers a good arrangement for a combination of careers with her husband:

"In Washington, people's worth is measured by power and not so much by money. The value of work is considered. What Phil is doing as a congressman is so much more important than what I do. I don't mean to scoff at offering entertainment. But what Phil is doing is so much more important."

Still she is not scoffing at the half-million ("I don't get all that, you know") for the paperback rights of her first novel.

PEOPLE: Pickford Estate Value  
Put Above \$10 Million

Mary Pickford's estate, valued in excess of \$10 million, according to terms of her will filed in Santa Monica, Calif., the bulk of her estate, including real property and securities estimated to be worth several million dollars, is divided between her husband Buddy Rogers and the Mary Pickford Benevolent Trust Fund, to be "distributed exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, literary or educational purposes." Miss Pickford, one of the first great silent film stars, who appeared in 200 films — including "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm" — died May 29. An income of \$48,000 a year is guaranteed to Rogers. He is also named the Pickford manager. Pickford, his wife's interest in their Palm Springs guest house, and other property. To the Smithsonian Institution Miss Pickford willed her star sapphire and semiprecious stones, costumes owned by her second husband, Douglas Fairbanks Sr., and "pistols, daggers and antique guns which once belonged to the late Rudolph Valentino."

Robert Urban does not get excited easily — even when he wins \$2 million in New York State's Olympic lottery. Urban, a 57-year-old retired Air Force air-traffic controller, sat quietly through a luncheon in his honor at the Tavern on the Green in Central Park. He seemed unimpressed by his new wealth and the attention of newsmen and lottery officials. His conservative, blue-striped suit, understated inner and close-cut hair made him seem more like a banker than a man who had spent much of his life building high fidelity from his. His lottery ticket, which was picked out of a drum Tuesday for the lottery in the last year for the next 20 years, netted \$100,000 after his ticket was picked. Urban, who bought 39 tickets for the lottery in the last year, was handed this year's check, \$80,000 — the \$100,000 \$20,000 withheld for taxes.

John Kennedy Jr., 18-year-old son of the late president, graduated today from the Andover Academy in Massachusetts, joining a long line of luminaries who have graduated from the prestigious 201-year-old prep school. Kennedy, who has attended the school for the last 12 years, will be one of 360 students taking part in commencement exercises. He reportedly plans to attend Lehigh University in the fall.

Sir Roy Welensky, 72, for prime minister of Rhodesia, Nyassaland, who had a heart attack while vacationing with his family in England last Saturday, is improving, a spokesman at Scarborough General Hospital said.

—SAMUEL JUSTI



Former President Richard Nixon joins former New York Yankees manager Billy Martin in the California Angels executive box at Anaheim to catch a few innings of baseball.

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## COTE D'AZUR, very nice villa, magnificent panoramic view, Reception, 3 bedrooms, 3 baths, complete apartment, swimming pool, park, Fr. 2,400,000.

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